

TODAY'S INSTALLMENT OF "OIL," A NEW NOVEL BY UPTON SINCLAIR APPEARING EXCLUSIVELY IN THE DAILY WORKER, ON PAGE 3

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

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DEMAND PROBE OF STEEL DISASTER

MOVE ON FOOT TO OUST SLUSH FUND SPENDERS

Almost \$2,000,000 Is
Unearthed So Far

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, June 15.—The immediate ousting of Senator George Wharton Pepper, defeated senator from Pennsylvania; the unseating of Senator-Elect William S. "Boss" Vare, who is now a member of the house of representatives; and the impeachment of Governor Pinchot—the three big demands for the republican nomination for senator in the Quaker State—is the demand being made both in Pennsylvania and Washington.

"Progressive and democratic senators in Washington have declared their intention of removing Pepper from the senate and denying Vare a seat after his election. (Nomination on the republican ticket in Pennsylvania amounts to election.)

Anti-Pinchot Move.
Pinchot spent as much as the ousted Senator Newberry, of Michigan, on his campaign. This has caused sentiment to stir in his state, since it will be Pinchot who, as governor, will have to appoint a senator in case Vare is not seated. And Pinchot's skirts are as dirty as the rest.

The "slush fund" committee meanwhile continued probing into the expenditures made on behalf of Representative William S. Vare, who won the Pennsylvania senatorial nomination over Senator George Wharton Pepper and Governor Clifford Pinchot. A number of Vare lieutenants were subpoenaed for today's session to follow Thomas F. Watson, the Vare treasurer, who appeared last night. Watson revealed that the Vare organization spent a total of \$596,892 to nominate the congressman.

Almost Two Millions.
The expenditures of this "costliest campaign in history," as revealed in sworn testimony before the committee, now total \$1,837,321.

This includes \$1,045,429 spent on behalf of Pepper and his running mates, \$195,000 by the Pinchot organization and the \$596,892 used by the Vare machine. The Vare expenditures, as described by Watson, included \$71,435 spent by the congressmen, \$110,703 by the western (Pittsburgh) organization and \$484,764 by the Philadelphia Vare committee, which sent \$70,000 to the Pittsburgh faction.

Compared to Newberry.
The revelations thus far show that Pepper spent five times as much as the amount which cost Truman H. Newberry (R.) of Michigan, his senatorial seat in 1922, while Vare outspent him by more than three dollars (Continued on page 3)

"Quaker" Oats!



COURT JAILS MOTHER OF 4 AS STRIKER

Labor Injunction Czar
Breaks Up Families

By CARL HAEßLER.
Federated Press.

A 16-year-old invalid requiring constant skilled attention from her mother is being left with three other children to the mercy of strange hands while her mother spends 45 days in the Cook county (Chicago) jail. The child will be a permanent cripple unless given the greatest care. Other mothers are separated from their infants, wives from sick husbands, girls from the families they help support.

All, to the number of 44, including several men, are a sacrifice to the majesty of the injunction in industrial disputes decreed by Judge Denis Sullivan. They had violated his extreme writs against picketing in the 1924 dressmaker strike and had now exhausted the last legal resources against serving the 10 to 60 days and paying the \$100 to \$350 fines imposed on them for contempt.

Judge Out for Vengeance.
Two were excused at the last moment by Sullivan, one because she was in advanced pregnancy and the other because of critical illness. The judge did not want his pound of flesh to result in death. But short of that he was inexorable.

He scorned the plea of Jane Addams and other social workers who pointed out the just demands of their families upon the women who had displeased him more than two years ago. He declined to follow the suggestions of the defense attorney. Even Freda Reicher, who had been sent to Colorado to recover her health, was forced into the prison for 30 days.

Cheered by Hundreds.
So the erstwhile pickets proceeded to the county jail, seven a week ago, twenty last Saturday, two on Monday, and so on. They were accompanied to the gates by their staunch union friends, hundreds cheering for them for their loyalty to the International Ladies Garment Workers, which they had placed above the sanctity of judge-made law.

Flowers from the union heartened the prisoners. Assurances that the union organization is continuing against the employers the campaign for which the girls had defied Dennis Sullivan fortified their spirit.

Show Solidarity With Furriers.
Just before they started to the cells they unanimously adopted a resolution of congratulation to the victorious fur workers of New York city who had obtained a wage increase and the 40-hour week for which they had been on strike for four months. The condemned pickets wired: "We send you our heartfelt congratulations on achieving the 40-hour week in the fur industry. Your victory is a great encouragement to labor. On the eve of being cast in jail for demanding the same 40-hour week we greet your victory."

The International Ladies Garment Workers, the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Federation of Labor are continuing their efforts to obtain the release of the pickets. The families of the victims are being cared for by their union.

VISIT INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT UNION PICKETS AT COUNTY JAIL

Visitors will be allowed to see the International Ladies Garment Workers Union 1924 strike pickets at the Cook county jail, Austin and Dearborn, tomorrow from 9:30 to 1:30 o'clock in the morning.

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

Congress Urged to Help Get at Facts of Horror

If all the facts are to be made known about the murder and maiming of scores of workers Monday, at the Gary, Indiana, plant of the Illinois Steel company, then an investigation by forces outside this stronghold of the trust must be set in motion.

It is only upon these facts that an effective struggle can be waged for remedying some of these conditions thru organized action by the workers themselves.

Demand Investigation by Congress.
In an effort to start such an investigation, The DAILY WORKER yesterday sent telegrams to United States Senators William E. Borah, of Idaho; Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., of Wisconsin; Hendrik Shipstead of Minnesota; Lynn Frazier, of North Dakota; George W. Norris, of Nebraska; Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, and Representative Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, as follows:

"Demand growing here for investigation of Gary disaster believed to have been caused by violation of state and interstate laws governing storage of explosive chemicals. Urge you to initiate such an investigation in behalf of wives and families of dead and injured employees of steel trust."

TIGHE IS URGED TO ACT.
President Michael Tighe, of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers' Union, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa., was urged to join in this demand in another telegram reading as follows:

"Will you join in demand upon Congress to investigate disaster in Gary in which death and injury of 240 steel workers believed caused by violation of interstate and state laws governing storage of explosive chemicals?"

GARY STEEL WORKERS PLAN HUGE DEMONSTRATION SATURDAY NIGHT TO PROTEST DEATH OF WORKERS

BULLETIN.
Preparations are being made in Gary for a mass protest meeting Saturday evening at eight o'clock in Turner Hall, 14th and Washington. Prominent labor speakers will address the meeting and expose conditions in the steel mills that regularly take a frightful toll of life. Steps will also be taken to see that the families of the victims obtain relief.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
By H. M. WICKS.

GARY, Indiana, June 15.—The working class sections of Gary today are still stunned by the by-products plant explosion yesterday morning that wrecked the two-story building covering almost a city block that was filled with sweating human beings working for the miserable sum of from \$4.18 to \$4.40 a day.

The "official" number of dead was finally fixed today at twelve, while from 160 to 180 are injured, many of these so terribly mangled and burned that they cannot possibly recover. There is not a worker in all the industrial inferno of Gary who believes there are less than fifty dead.

Relatives of the injured, who lie at death's door in the steel mill hospital that sits upon a rising piece of ground just outside the mills, declare some of the victims told them they saw more than thirty dead at the time of the explosion.

Steel Agents Suppress Facts.
It is the policy of the steel corporation agents to suppress the facts about disasters—in the mills. It is not at

all an unusual thing for from one to three men to be slaughtered in the mills without a word appearing in any newspaper concerning the matter. Disasters that claim heavy death tolls are considered trivial matters (Continued on page 2)

"OFFICIAL" TOLL OF THE DEAD IN GARY STEEL PLANT HORROR

MARVIN KIMBRO, laborer, 1545 Van Buren St.
LLOYD COLLIER, laborer, 1709 Jefferson St.
HARRY FERRIS, address unknown.
J. PEREZ, address unknown.
FELIX RENICK, 645 Adams St.
JOHN GADDIS, address unknown.
JOSEPH HARRIS, 1538 Virginia St.
ROBERT LITTLE, address unknown.
NOAH KEIGER, address unknown.
LESLIE R. RICHARDSON, 560 Delaware St. foreman of the day shift.
Two unidentified workers.

FRANC TAKES A NEW DIVE TO LOW RECORD AT 37 TO A DOLLAR

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, June 15.—The French franc tumbled to a new low when the foreign exchange market opened today, being quoted at 37 to the dollar. As trading continued the franc improved slightly, going to 36.52 to the dollar.

SEND IN A SUB!

JEWELRY UNION PROGRESSIVES WANT 8 HOURS

Need Revival of the
Spirit of 1916

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Progressive Jewelry Worker, the organ of the progressives in that industry, comes out strongly for a revival of the "spirit of 1916" in a fight for the real eight-hour day.

In February, 1916, the jewelers made a long, hard fight for the eight-hour day. They practically starved and bitter struggle in a 13-week strike, the demand was won. On May Day of that year 2,000 union jewelers marched in a parade singing:

Put this card in your bonnet,
With the "Eight Hours" on it.
And we don't care what the bosses say!!!

When the strike is over
We will all be in clover.
And we'll work eight hours a day.

But that was in 1916. Now there is no extra pay for working over eight hours. So in slack times it is six hours and rush times it is twelve hours with no overtime rates to make the eight-hour day effective. Some, to hold their jobs, work overtime without any pay at all besides the regular day's pay. Piece work and home work are coming back. All jewelers who want to make the eight-hour day real are urged to ally themselves with the progressives to make a drive for it.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The headquarters of the air mail service will be moved from Omaha, Neb., to Washington, on July 1, under orders issued by the post office department.

POLICE DISRUPT SACCO-VANZETTI BUFFALO PROTEST

But Open Air Meeting Is
Held Anyway

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, June 15.—The International Labor Defense was holding a street meeting of protest against the frameup of Sacco and Vanzetti here to advertise an indoor mass meeting which had been arranged for the Elmwood Music Hall for the same evening, when the police of the Pearl street station forced Franklin P. Brill to leave the platform and rough-housed Herbert Benjamin, district organizer of the Workers Party. Benjamin, in addition to being roughly pulled off the platform, was marched to the police station and detained, in spite of the fact that the necessary permission to hold the meeting had been obtained from Deputy Chief Marnon.

Close Hall.

In addition to their attempted disruption of the street meeting, the police, acting on some hitherto undiscovered official's orders, barred a crowd of nearly 500 workers from the Elmwood Music Hall, despite the fact that all the proper arrangements had been made for the use of the hall on that evening.

By this last-minute refusal of the use of the hall the city officials hoped to put a stop to the protest demonstrations. In this they were unsuccessful, for the crowd marched down to the corner where the street meeting was under way, where Benjamin spoke again, after being released from the police station. James Campbell also spoke.

Militarism Costs Money



PARIS, June 15.—Premier Briand and Finance Minister Peret rushed into a conference this morning on the financial situation and the weakness of the franc. The franc reached a new low record dropping to 36.57 to the dollar.

CLARENCE DARROW

Famous Attorney and Orator

ALBERT WEISBORD

Leader of Passaic Strike

MONSTER PROTEST DEMONSTRATION

Against Persecutions and Imprisonment of Hundreds of

Textile Strikers in Passaic

COME AND RAISE YOUR VOICES IN PROTEST!

Auspices, Chicago Local, INT'L. LABOR DEFENSE

Wednesday, June 16, 1926, 8 P. M.

Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren

Other Speakers: STANLEY J. CLARK, JAS. P. CANNON

Steel Workers to Hold Protest Against Horror

(Continued from page 1)

and hushed up by the officials. Such a case was the blast furnace explosion in 1924 in which 18 or 20 workers were killed, while the official report was 2 or 3. Only The DAILY WORKER at that time carried the facts regarding the actual number of dead.

The Disaster.

With a terrific roar that was heard for miles the great plate and steel roof and the second story of the giant building was hurled into the air and shattered into splinters, then the brick walls seemed to sway inward and a second explosion threw brick, slate, pieces of steel and other particles of the building a distance of 150 feet. Workers crowded in the plant were blown to fragments. Arms and legs were torn from their sockets and scattered thru the air with the other material used to turn the by-products of the coke plant into profits for the steel trust. Blazing coals from the 840 ovens added to the horror, while acid vats at the sides of the building burst and the scalding fluid poured over the men lying floundered beneath the wreckage or trying to escape.

Within a few seconds after the explosion in the main plant the flames reached an open-air section and ignited by-product stills filled with hot tar and creosote. This flaming liquid poured in streams thru the holes in the shattered walls of the main building covering the wreckage with its imprisoned victims in the basement of the building to a depth of five feet.

Company Is Responsible.

Carelessness of the company is directly responsible for the frightful disaster as workers in the plant had complained for weeks of the escaping gas from pipe lines. It is not known and probably never will be known where the explosion started as the entire by-products plant is devoted to extracting highly inflammable and explosive material from the residue left over in the process of turning coal into coke for the furnaces of the steel mills. Benzol, naphthalene and toluene, crude material used for the manufacture of the high powered explosive, trinitrotoluol (TNT) are extracted as part of the by-products.

The company declares that it will not make any statement regarding the probable cause of the disaster until a thorough investigation has been made.

Suppression Information.

As soon as the explosion occurred orders were sent out to the company police force, a small sized army that guard the plants night and day, not to permit anyone to enter. Hundreds of relatives of workers in the by-products plant besieged the gates, but were all refused admittance and in reply to queries regarding the fate of the workers were told that it was the affair of the company and they would get information when the company chose to give it to them and not before.

Ambulances and undertakers wagons rushed in and out the gates at break-neck speed, carrying away the dead and wounded.

Most of the victims were taken to the big brick company hospital that sits outside the gates and across the railroad tracks of the New York Central where they were laid out in rows in the halls on improvised cots and many of them on the floor when cots were no longer available.

The groan of the victims could be heard for a block, until the attendants succeeded in administering ether and other anesthetics to quiet them.

After a few hours relatives were permitted to enter the hospital, which had the appearance of a slaughter house. Many of the victims still alive are doomed. The hospital authorities state that at least twenty of the survivors will die of their injuries. Most of them are Negro workers, who were the majority employed in the plant that, for want of another name, is sometimes referred to as a "laboratory."

Undertakers Terrorized.

At two undertaking establishments in the Negro district that covers an enormous territory, no information could be obtained regarding the identity of the dead men, although it was possible to view the bodies. Within a short time after the disaster The DAILY WORKER representative was on the scene and when he first viewed the bodies of the victims they were still in their working clothes. Seven Negroes in all were in the two establishments—four in one and three in the other.

The undertakers refused to give the names of the victims and when pressed for the reason for their refusal said that it was orders from the company. One of them said, "They give us business and we have to respect their wishes."

Some of the corpses are burned beyond recognition with flesh burned off their faces and chests.

In one establishment standing beside the body of a young Negro was one of his friends who roomed with him. The young man told the representative of The DAILY WORKER that the victim's name was Marvin Rishbro (wrongly reported Kilgrew in the capitalist press) and that he

worked in the by-products plant for a wage of \$4.18 per day of eight hours.

At another place only the check which indicated which unit of the plant industry the victim was employed was a human being. When workers enter the steel mills they cease to be anything but so much labor-power designated by numbers. The dead man's number was "26023."

In all the undertaking establishments of Gary the representative was able to locate twelve who had died as a result of the explosion.

Enters Yards.

In spite of attempts of the company police to keep out newspaper men, The DAILY WORKER representative succeeded in entering the yards and got a view of the by-products plant on the lake front which was a mass of ruins where firemen were working amidst dense smoke in an effort to clear away the debris and remove those buried in the explosion.

Company police ordered us out of the yards and threatened arrest for trespassing in case of refusal to go. (Had they known which paper we represented they probably would have taken more drastic action.)

Visits Homes of Victims.

In the evening the homes of a dozen or more of the victims were visited. Without exception there was evidence of the most appalling poverty; bare rooms, crowded with inhabitants, huddled together wide-eyed with fear, many of them unable even to talk of the disaster.

At one home of a worker, who is in a dying condition at the hospital his wife, a middle-aged woman with a small child in her arms related her visit to her husband and incoherently described the amputation of a shattered leg and told us that his head was swollen twice its size and "burned white"—he was a Negro named James Floyd. His wage was also \$4.18 per day. The highest wage of any of the victims was that of Oser Parker, who escaped with slight burns and a broken leg, which was \$4.38 per day.

Attempt Public Funeral

Some of the more aggressive workers in the steel mill endeavored to secure the consent of the relatives of the victims for a public funeral in an effort to get the thousands of steel workers out of the mill in masses for a demonstration against the incessant slaughter of workers, but the company tools had succeeded in inducing them to hold private funerals.

However, arrangements are being made for a great mass meeting Saturday night in Turn Hall, 14 and Washington streets at which prominent labor speakers will address the workers and take steps to see that families of the dead and wounded are aided.

Lone Robber Steals \$50,000 in Jewelry

CLEVELAND, O., June 15.—Jewelry valued at \$50,000 was stolen from the home of Mrs. H. A. Parsons, daughter of the late Mark Hanna.

The loot, taken by a lone prowler seen by Mrs. Parsons, consisted of a \$25,000 necklace, seven diamond rings and other articles valued at another \$25,000.

REPRESENTATIVES OF "PUBLIC" NOW REPRESENT GOVERNMENT ON NEW WATSON-PARKER LAW BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—If the railroad workers who opposed the U. S. Railroad Labor Board hoped to gain a great deal from substituting the new board of mediation created by the Watson-Parker law, they will be disillusioned, judging from the four members of the new board today appointed by President Coolidge.

In fact they get some of the same men on the new board that robbed them of wage increases and managed to reduce wages as members of the United States railroad labor board.

Stack Cards Against Labor.

The four men so far named by Coolidge, of the five to finally compose it, are as follows:

Ex-Governor Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky, now a member of the railroad labor board representing "the public." Morrow has been a lawyer, a politician and after dinner speaker throughout his career. He was the United States district attorney in eastern Kentucky between 1911 and 1915. He is 46 years old.

G. Wallace W. Hanger, also a present member of railroad labor board, also representing "the public." He, also, has lived as a politician since he left the field of culture as a professor at the Maryland College for Young Women years ago. From 1887 till 1915 he drew his pay from the U. S. bureau of labor. From 1913 to 1920 he was attached to the U. S. board of mediation and conciliation. He was assistant director of labor in the U. S. railroad administration during and after the war. He is 60 years of age.

Knows Labor—It Works for Him. Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester, Mass., is a new figure on the horizon.

I. L. G. W. HOLDS UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTRATION

Union to Pay Benefits to Its Unemployed

The first unemployment registration since the establishment of the unemployment fund on February 1, 1925, is now taking place in the headquarters of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. The union unemployment fund at present has between \$29,000 and \$30,000 in its treasury.

It is expected that it will take several days for a full unemployment registration to be made of the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. The unemployment fund was created by having the workers contribute three-fourths of 1 per cent of their wages and the bosses 2 1/2 per cent. The proponents of the fund in arranging for these assessments believed that a fund of \$70,000 would be raised.

Workers Seek Changes.

The objections of the workers to the present arrangement of the unemployment fund is steadily increasing. The workers declare that the \$10 a week benefit which the fund provides for a period of 12 weeks in every year is inadequate and that the amount of the benefit should be increased.

The workers also raise objections to their paying three-fourths of 1 per cent into the fund out of their earnings. They insist that in order to make a real substantial unemployment fund to increase the assessment to 5 per cent and that the bosses should bear the cost of the fund, and not the union member.

Union to Make Changes.

It is expected that in the next contract which the union will negotiate that it will make many changes in the present unemployment fund.

Between 500 and 800 workers are expected to register in the two-day registration.

Because of the small sum that has been gathered together, the union will only give half of the benefits to the workers at first. After the unemployed have been given half the benefits they are entitled to the union will then distribute the balance of the funds between those asking for benefits and will make arrangements to leave a substantial sum in the fund. This fund at present only applies to the 1,800 workers in the cloak making trade.

POLISH WORKERS DEMAND LIBERTY FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

A call of solidarity, thousands of miles away from the death chair which threatens the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, has just been received in Chicago, in the name of the Polish workers. The cablegram reads:

"Warsaw, Poland.

"In Polish labor's name we protest against criminal persecution of the innocent workers Sacco and Vanzetti, sentenced to death by capitalist courts. We demand their immediate freedom.

"Communist Fraction of Polish parliament.

"Adolf Warski-Warszawski, deputy, chairman."

This message of protest is one of the many that have been coming to America from all the countries of Europe and Latin-America in behalf of the two innocent Italian workers.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The United States on June 30 will hang up a half-century favorable trade balance of approximately \$19,000,000,000.

CHICAGO COOKS KNOW NOTHING OF INJUNCTION

Supplies Cut Off at Lone Scab Eat Shop

If there is an injunction against picketing by the Chicago Cooks and Pastry Cooks' association Local 865, as claimed in Tuesday's capitalist papers, the union knows nothing of it, declared union officials yesterday.

The union has been picketing nine places, mostly Greek restaurants who are members of the Greek Restaurant Owners' association since a week ago Monday, and has won seven of them, according to the union, to sign up for the union shop. The main place holding out is an obstinate open shop owner of a restaurant at 14th Place and Morgan street.

This scabby joint is owned by an officer of the Greek Restaurant Owners' association and is pretty well paralyzed. Solidarity of the other union workers of Chicago has cut off supplies of ice, pastry, and so on and the place is losing its former trade of from \$350 to \$400 a day. Only three scabs are holding the place.

Reports published that Judge Hugo M. Pam has issued an injunction against the pickets, were first obtained from the capitalist press, says the union, which has its office at 166 West Washington street.

Jensen's Claim to Re-Election False, Say Progressives

While the returns from the elections of officers of the Chicago Carpenters' District Council are not complete, a very few of the small outlying locals among the 35 in the district being yet to hear from, the progressives laugh at the claims of Harry Jensen, the present president, that he has been re-elected.

The least of some 1,100 for the progressives in the locals reported is too much to overcome by Jensen in the few small locals yet to send in returns, too much by several hundred even if he won all the votes there is left, and the progressives are not disposed to accept a counting out by Jensen. Jensen's claim to re-election is being spread by the capitalist press.

MELLON ATTACKS HAUGEN FARMER RELIEF MEASURE

Speaks for Coolidge Opposition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon in a declaration today denounced the Haugen farm relief bill now before the senate. In this statement, Mellon can be taken as the spokesman for the Coolidge machine in its opposition to farm relief measures now before the two houses.

Mellon's attack was based on the "economic unsoundness" of the proposed legislation. Actually he is plainly rationalizing the Coolidge opposition to subsidy for the farmers. He claims the Haugen bill will raise the cost of farm products to the consumer.

Industry Also.

"If a subsidy of this kind is given to agricultural commodities," said Mellon, "the government could not logically refuse to give the same treatment to the boot and shoe, coal and other industries which are finding some difficulty in disposing of their products."

What About Railroads.

Farm representatives are recalling that the government has already made subsidies of millions of dollars to both the railroad and shipping industries.

The farm bloc may have alienated the semi-support it was receiving from Vice-President Dawes by submitting an amendment calling for an additional subsidy of \$75,000,000 to be applied to the cotton growers of the South. This is a concession to win democratic votes for the farm relief measures.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cooper Union was packed with 4,000 Italians in a meeting held under the auspices of the Anti-Fascist Alliance to commemorate the death of the famous fascist victim, Giacomo Matteotti, three years ago.

Every time Mussolini was mentioned there was a storm of boos and hisses, while point was given to protest against America's collaboration with fascism by a telegram to Washington authorities protesting against the deportation of anti-fascist workers back to Italy to suffer the criminal vengeance of the black shirts.

Speakers were T. Camarda of the Workers (Communist) Party; Arturo Giovannitti of the Italian Chamber of Labor; Emea Sormento of the League of the Persecuted; Frank Deliccano of Il Nuovo Mondo; J. Lupis of the New York Anti-Fascist League; Carlo Trecca of Il Martello, and Petro Allegre, secretary of the alliance.

There Are By-products of Gary Steel Disaster That Can Benefit Labor

By J. LOUIS ENQDAHL

"BY-PRODUCTS" in the steel industry are many.

Along the shores of Lake Michigan, at Gary, Indiana, stands the by-products plant of the great Illinois Steel company.

From its acid vats and its hot tar stills pour the by-products that help make the steel profiteers richer and richer. Here come the by-products of the coke ovens, benzol, toluene and naphthalene, all extremely valuable, and because of their value more wealth in the pockets of the steel trust stockholders.

The by-products plant is a dangerous place in which to work. The parasite stockholders do not come there. Only the workers who toil at miserable wages under petty bosses, enter its portals. There they inhale the poisonous fumes that send them to early graves. They slave in the midst of ever-present dangers. The explosive gases collect under conditions favorable to the inevitable blast that kills and maims. Such blasts occur frequently among the far-flung steel trust plants, in Alabama, in Pennsylvania, in Illinois and in Indiana.

All labor now knows that there was another such blast in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel company, at Gary, Ind., on early Monday morning, shortly after the day shift and again gone on the treadmill for another week of dangerous and grueling toil. It is claimed that there had been a fatal explosion of benzol in a huge ammonia condenser. The explosion and more by-products of the steel industry.

Not only benzol as a by-product, but many workers dead, some killed instantly, others in great agony dying in the "company" hospital as by-products. The exact number will never be known. Some leave widows and children behind, who will be compelled to shift for themselves. Others, "unidentified dead," leave perhaps a small trunk or only a grip in some "boarding house." Their relatives will never hear more of them.

Other by-products! The injured, scores of them; burned, charred, crippled, disabled for life, wrecks of industry. Death for many of these would be a welcome escape. But they will cling to a living death. The memory of the inferno thru which they passed is all that is left to them; of workers buried alive under masses of burning coal and white hot coke; others caught in clouds of suffocating steam; of others being hurled great distances by

the blast and having the life crushed out of them against the first obstruction, or of legs, arms or other bones broken; others caught in a basement under a flood of liquid, sprayed in their flight by streams of acid and other scalding fluids. For the rest of their lives many of these "injured" will be helpless dependents.

The agony of those few hours on Monday morning, at Gary, that will live down thru the years, is worthy of a master's pen to describe. For the story should sear itself deep into the minds of all steel workers, into the mind of the whole working class, just as the acid sears its way into the tender flesh.

The steel industry has its by-products of benzol, toluene and naphthalene; of dead, crippled and diseased workers, of widows and orphans. Just so should this disaster have its by-products. It should stir the workers, especially in the steel industry, to definite action. It should arouse them to their own needs, to their own weaknesses, and to the shortcomings of their own class.

Steel labor is helpless in the grip of Judge Elbert H. Gary's United States Steel Corporation and Charles M. Schwab's Bethlehem Steel Company. It is helpless because it is not organized. Because it is helpless, Gary and Schwab need lose no sleep when disasters slaughter their slaves. They know that there are many others waiting the beck and call of the unemployment agents at the gates. They need not weep.

But they will worry if mass protest becomes a living, fighting by-product of this wholesale massacre of the workers.

The great sacrifice of workers' lives on last Monday morning must not have been in vain. It must raise the demand for the "Organization of the Unorganized" steel workers. It must result in shop committees of the workers, who are acquainted with the conditions in the plant, and who will see that bad conditions on the job are remedied. It must result in the demand for the Labor Party that will pave the way for workers' rule.

The city of Gary, in the hands of the worst capitalist political reaction. There is no better time than now to begin in earnest to take this power from the steel capitalists.

These should be by-products of the Gary disaster that will help all labor forge ahead towards the day when capitalism will be deposed forever, when the protection of human life will displace the safeguarding of profits.

Examine 343 Veriremen in Picking Jurors for Martin Durkin

A panel of four prospective jurors, which if accepted, will complete the jury for the trial of Martin Durkin, on trial for the murder of the red-baiting federal agent Edward Shanahan, was tendered the defense by the state.

The last of the four accepted tentatively by the state was the three hundred and forty-third venireman examined.

It was expected that some, if not all, of the panel will be challenged by the defense.

SETS DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

Loeb charges the expropriation of the German nobility on the ground of precedents already established in France, Czechoslovakia, Portugal and even by Bismarck in Germany. He denies, however, that the expropriation of the nobles will be a forerunner to the expropriation of other classes.

BRITISH MINE STRIKE SHUTS COTTON MILLS

"Will Fill Poorhouses But Not Surrender"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 15.—Four hundred and twenty cotton mills of Lancashire, employing 100,000 workers, closed down today owing to coal shortage and general trade depression. These mills are engaged in spinning American cotton. Seventy-five per cent of the mill spinning Egyptian cotton will close down this week, many not to reopen even if the coal strike ends.

Government Balts Hook for Scabs.

In an effort to induce the starving miners to break away from union discipline and go back to work, the government, after consulting the mine owners, announces its intention to suspend the seven-hour law, by this means insuring those miners who can be got to act as strikebreakers a little extra pay over what they would earn under the seven-hour law.

The million miners, who are standing like a rock despite great privation—the report being that even the great relief fund from the Soviet Union labor unions is spent already on the relief of the most needy—are appealing thru their union officials for financial aid from the other British unions and have asked the transport unions to order their members to not handle coal shipments.

Union Reassents Demands.

Expecting the Baldwin government to go to the parliament with some sort of proposal aimed at breaking the strike, the miners' union again announces its terms:

1. Immediate reorganization of the industry to remove waste and inefficiency revealed in repeated investigations.

2. Maintenance of the material basis of the wage agreement.

3. Maintenance of wages at no less than those before the lockout.

4. Maintenance of hours and other conditions as before the lockout.

"Will Fill England's Poorhouses."

If these are not fulfilled, says the miners' union statement, we will fill all the poorhouses in the United Kingdom before we resume work.

The Daily Mail says that the Trades Union Congress has ordered all union workers who were employed thru the general strike to donate 5 per cent of their wages to the miners.

REICHSTAG HEAD ASSAILS LETTER OF HINDENBURG

Claims President's Act Unconstitutional

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, June 15.—When President Hindenburg wrote a letter to Federal Minister Von Loebel placing himself on record against the expropriation of the German princes he overstepped his rights and violated the constitution, according to Paul Loebel, president of the Reichstag.

To Inform Followers.

Loebel charges that Hindenburg's letter, which Loebel made public, was sent for the purpose of letting his followers know where he stood on the question that is agitating Germany and will come up for referendum on June 30, next Sunday.

The president of the German republic, according to the constitution, must remain non-partisan on political questions at issue.

Sets Dangerous Precedent.

Loebel defends the expropriation of the German nobility on the ground of precedents already established in France, Czechoslovakia, Portugal and even by Bismarck in Germany. He denies, however, that the expropriation of the nobles will be a forerunner to the expropriation of other classes.

British Government Denies Issue of Visa to Winnetka Pacifist

Mrs. Lola Lloyd of Winnetka, Ill., left Chicago on her way to Paris to renew her fight for a British visa on her passport so that she may attend the International League for Peace in Dublin beginning July 12.

Mrs. Lloyd, one of the founders of the league, declares the British visa has been denied her because she failed to endorse the English women's contention that defensive wars should be permitted.

Chicago Settlement Aids Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE—(FP)—June 15.—Contractors fighting the 12 1/2 cent raise to \$13.75 an hour demanded by Milwaukee union plasterers are disappointed by the Chicago settlement.

This gives plasterers \$1.63 a day and provides plenty of work for Milwaukee strikers that need a little cash to hold out in the struggle.

Albert Weisbord, youthful leader of the Passaic textile strikers now in the fifth month of their struggle, was scheduled to arrive in Chicago at noon today. He will speak at a meeting under the auspices of International Labor Defense at Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren and Ashland, at 8:00 p. m. tonight.

Clarence Darrow, famous criminal lawyer and orator will be one of the speakers. The purpose of the meeting is to protest against the police terrorism that has been directed against the sixteen thousand Passaic textile strikers. Several hundred have already been arrested and Weisbord himself faces grave charges.

Rebecca Grech, 46d organizer for the Passaic General Relief Committee, Stanley J. Clark, prominent speaker and organizer and James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, will complete the list of speakers at the big Ashland Auditorium rally.

To Speak with Darrow Here Tonight

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Well-Known Fighter for the Cause of Labor in Poland.

ANTI-FASCIST ALLIANCE IN BIG PROTEST

Objects to Aid Given Black Shirt Terror

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cooper Union was packed with 4,000 Italians in a meeting held under the auspices of the Anti-Fascist Alliance to commemorate the death of the famous fascist victim, Giacomo Matteotti, three years ago.

Every time Mussolini was mentioned there was a storm of boos and hisses, while point was given to protest against America's collaboration with fascism by a telegram to Washington authorities protesting against the deportation of anti-fascist workers back to Italy to suffer the criminal vengeance of the black shirts.

Speakers were T. Camarda of the Workers (Communist) Party; Arturo Giovannitti of the Italian Chamber of Labor; Emea Sormento of the League of the Persecuted; Frank Deliccano of Il Nuovo Mondo; J. Lupis of the New York Anti-Fascist League; Carlo Trecca of Il Martello, and Petro Allegre, secretary of the alliance.

We need more news from the shop and factories. Send it in!

I. L. G. W. AIDS DEPENDENTS OF STRIKE PICKETS

**Furnishes Families with
Needed Food**

The Chicago Joint board of the International Ladies Garment Workers is making every effort to provide for the dependents of its members and former members now serving 10 to 60 day jail sentences at the Cook county prison for their part in the April, 1924, strike in the Market Street district.

Union Aids Dependents.

The union has also appointed a committee of seven that is visiting the homes of the dependents left by those that went to jail and is making provisions to feed these dependents. The union has a number of cases in which they must take care of families of 4 and 5, while the mothers serve the sentence imposed on them by Judge Dennis E. Sullivan, the judicial agent of the open shop interests in Chicago.

Aids Prisoners.

The union has selected a committee which visits those in the jail and attends to their wants. The union has arranged for a neighborhood restaurant to bring warm lunches to the 23 that are now in jail. The prisoners have a committee which keeps in touch with the union committee and handles all requests for food, clothing, reading material and if need be medical attention.

Freda Reicher, who has returned to Chicago from a Colorado tubercular sanitarium, is one of the members of this committee. When asked as to her attitude on her imprisonment she declared that she was ready to do the same again and had no regrets for going to jail while fighting for better living conditions.

All in Good Spirit.

"Last Friday night we had lots of extra of our own. We had a picnic in the county hotel," states one of the letters from the girls to the union. "We all here are in good spirit and hope our dear Uncle Sam will take better care of our next dressmakers' strike."

"If Judge Sullivan knew how good we have it here he would bust," declared Mrs. Eleanor Sadowski, mother of a 10-year old child, jailed for a violation of Sullivan's injunction.

Cotton Mill Owners Unite to Reorganize the Whole Industry

NEW YORK, June 15. — One big union of cotton mill owners is the result northern and southern cotton manufacturers expect from their New York conference on the industry. Sixty manufacturers from northern and southern mills attended and decided to allow the head of the northern employers' group and the head of the southern each pick five men to investigate and work out further plans for the consolidation of forces.

Industrial reorganization plans sponsored by the new union of employers will very directly affect the workers in the cotton industry. The industry leads all others in the number of workers employed, the manufacturers say.

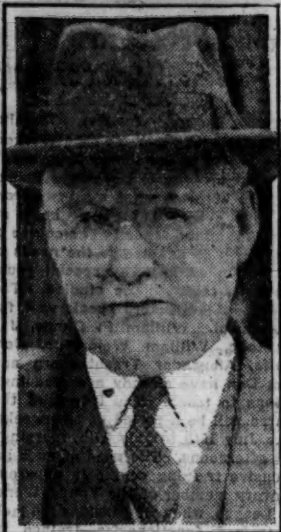
Curtailment of production in cotton mills is on the increase, the manufacturers report, meaning less work for the workers and less pay. Curtailment varies from 20 per cent to 50 per cent and in the southern yarn spinning mills, particularly, it is done by mutual agreement.

The manufacturers' organizations in other industries, particularly open shop steel, are to be studied for guidance of the cotton men's merger.

HERE'S ROGUE'S GALLERY IN EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION IN PENNSYLVANIA'S PRIMARY ELECTION

These Photos of the Central Figures in the Pennsylvania Primary Sensation Were Taken in Washington Since the Senate Inquiry Began.

Gave \$300,000



Joseph R. Grundy, of Bristol, Pa., has testified before the senate committee investigating expenditures in the Pennsylvania primaries that he loaned \$300,000 for the purpose of making Senator Pepper's campaign in eastern Pennsylvania a success.

\$1,087,295



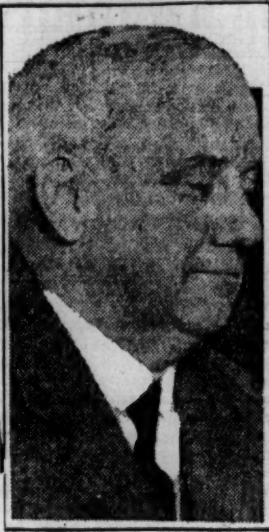
That \$1,087,295 was spent in the vain effort to renominate Senator George Wharton Pepper in the senate primaries in Pennsylvania, has been brought out by the senate investigating committee, which has learned also that \$195,000 was spent for Pinchot.

Pinchot Aide



T. Henry Walnut, of Philadelphia, is the lawyer who served as Philadelphia chairman for Pinchot in the Pennsylvania primary campaign. In the senate investigating committee quiz he testified to the methods employed by the Vare machine.

\$600,000



Proof that \$600,000 was spent to nominate William S. Vare in the Pennsylvania senate primaries has already been presented to the Reed committee, investigating the campaign expenditures for the senate. Vare, wet candidate, won the nomination.

A Pinchot Spender



A. Jay Goodenough, who headed Pinchot's state organization, presents evidence that Pinchot's campaign expenses were \$25,000 less than the original estimate of \$195,000. This figure had been accepted by Governor Pinchot as "reasonable."

Possible Senator



After Vare's election to the senate in the finals, there is a chance he will be ousted by the senate. Then it will be up to Governor Pinchot, himself involved in the deal, to appoint a senator. Mentioned for the job is Cyrus E. Woods, former ambassador to Japan. He is a Mellon man.

What of Chicago Labor's Class Prisoners?

The I. L. G. W. members, sentenced by Judge Sullivan for picketing, have been in the Cook county jail for five days.

Their dependents, some invalids, some of them babies in arms, are being cared for by the union. The income of the imprisoned mothers has been cut off.

The officials of the Chicago trade union movement have made no public statement of the course they intend to pursue in this flagrant instance of the persecution of union men and women.

No call for support, no notice of meetings to discuss the case, no program of protest has been sent out or outlined.

There is only a great silence enfolded the headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor so far as public protest is concerned.

It is rumored that Governor Small will be asked to pardon the victims of the Chicago open shoppers. Perhaps he will.

But is the Chicago labor movement so weak and timid that it cannot and dare not make public its indignation and express publicly its determination to free these workers whose loyalty to their union and the labor movement is the reason for their persecution by an open shop judge?

We do not believe that this is so. We do believe however, that Chicago union officials, enmeshed in the web of capitalist party politics, are trying to keep the labor movement quiet while they maneuver with the so-called "friends of labor" whose only interest in the labor movement is the grabbing of its votes in election campaigns.

We believe that the worst thing that can happen to Chicago labor is for it to remain silent while the members of the I. L. G. W. U. are in jail.

Such a course will convince the injunction judges and their open shop masters that the labor unions are afraid to make this a political issue and expose the alliance between the open shoppers of Chicago and the courts because by so doing they expose also the alliance between labor leaders and the politicians at the head of the two parties of capitalism in Illinois.

The imprisonment of the members of the I. L. G. W. U. has dramatized the struggle for working class political action in Cook county and shown clearly the miserable futility of the policy of supporting candidates of the republican and democrat parties.

Chicago labor has built nothing for and by itself in the political field, it has not one single representative in the state legislature or executive office owing allegiance to labor alone. It has given its sanction to the parties of the bosses to speak in the name of labor.

Its present policy of silence can only play into the hands of its enemies. If the prisoners are pardoned it will be only because Governor Small depends on labor officials to swing the union vote to him in the next election, not because labor has strength of its own organized against the republican party.

Will the Chicago Federation of Labor speak out openly against its present bankrupt non-partisan policy or will it by its silence confess its inability to do anything else but beg from the bosses' politicians?

MOVE ON FOOT TO OUST SLUSH FUND SPENDERS

**Almost \$2,000,000 Is
Unearthed So Far**

(Continued from page 1)

to one, and even Pinchot, who ran third in the Pennsylvania race, equaled the Michigan senator's expenditures.

Senator Reed (D.) of Missouri questioned Vare about his meeting with W. H. Mellon, Max G. Edie and W. Harry Baker at a hotel here.

"This conference was called to see whether you gentlemen could agree on a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania," Reed suggested.

"Undoubtedly," said Vare.

"Did you discuss your own candidacy for the senate with Mr. Mellon?"

"I don't think so," said Vare. "We talked chiefly about the governorship. Mr. Leslie and Mr. Baker were with Edward E. Hendleman. Mr. Mellon was opposed to him, while I was non-committal. We reached no decision."

Mellon Wanted His Own.

Vare said Mellon insisted the candidate should come from "west of the Alleghenies."

"What candidate came from that section of the state?"

"John S. Fisher."

"The Mellons are stronger in the western half of the state?"

"They are better known out there."

More Notes.

The notes were revealed by Vare under a sharp cross-examination by Senator La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin.

"Did you make a note on the Metropolitan Trust Company on May 11?" La Follette asked.

"I endorsed a note for Albert M. Greenfield on that bank," said Vare.

"How much was that note for?"

"I can't say because I must be sure," Vare replied.

"You signed a note and can't tell us how much it was?" La Follette demanded. "What was the note made for?"

Only \$110,000.

"Mr. Greenfield wanted to make an additional contribution and he was an officer in the bank—its vice president, I think—and I endorsed his note. It was for \$110,000, I think."

"He made that contribution of \$100,000 then to your campaign fund?"

"He made it as a contribution to the Vare-Beideman-James-Woodward campaign."

"Did you discuss this note with Frank H. Tuff, president of the trust company?"

"I did not."

Reed next asked Vare how Greenfield could afford a \$100,000 contribution.

Very Wealthy.

"He's very wealthy," said Vare. "He raised \$2,000,000 for the sequel-centennial. He raised large sums for Jewish charity."

"Well, you don't class yourself as a Jewish charity, do you?" Reed demanded.

"No, sir," said Vare.

The congressman was then excused and Watson brought back to the stand. The witness was questioned closely by Reed regarding his own contribution of \$25,000 to the Vare campaign. His answers for the most part failed to give the committee any information.

Just Accumulated.

"I just accumulated it," said Watson.

"What are the daily collections of your business?"

"About \$300 a day."

"Then it would take you 83 days to accumulate \$25,000 if you didn't spend a cent on current expenses?"

"I guess so."

"Did anybody bequeath you any money within six months of the election?"

"No."

SATURDAY LOOK FOR THESE FEATURES

LENIN—A story of his life during the period of the world war, and the beginning of the Russian revolution in February on his return.

OLGIN—This brilliant writer contributes "MASHURA"—a picture of a young Russian—a delightful story that you will enjoy and one that will enable you to get more light on the new Russia.

ELLIS—Our splendid proletarian artist again will be seen in some of his unusual work.

PARKER—Florence Parker writes her stories from England specially for *The Daily Worker*—and of great interest to women.

You will find these features in the new

**MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
SATURDAY**

"Then I want to know where you got that \$25,000?"

"I can't say. I really don't know."

"Did anybody shove it under your door?"

"No."

"Did anybody put it in an envelope and put it in your pocket?"

"No."

"Don't you know where you got that \$25,000?"

"No, I can't say."

Read Sore.

"Well," said Reed, rising, "anybody can ask this gentleman any questions they want to. I'm through."

Waked was obviously angry and walked out of the room. He returned in a few minutes.

"Do you make it a practice to carry \$40,000 or \$50,000 in cash in your pockets?" asked Reed.

Certainly.

"I'm sorry to bring that out," observed Reed. "It would be safe for you to walk the streets of Philadelphia at night."

"I'll take a chance on that."

Prohibition Sleuths
Get Orders Mixed;
Shoot at Each Other

Three prohibition agents got their orders mixed and raided the old Schoolhouse Cafe in Chicago Heights, already under guard by two federal custodians. As a result one of the custodians is suffering from a bullet thru his right hip.

The raiding officers knocked at the door of the locked cafe, William Weinberg and August Damore, placed on guard there by United States Marshal Anderson, called "who's there."

There was no reply but a moment later the door was burst in and the shooting started. When the smoke cleared away Weinberg was lying groaning on the floor, and all five were displaying government badges.

Government Officials
Honor Revolutionists
—Dead for 100 Years

Special to the Daily Worker.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The governors and the historic military commands who took part in the formal dedication of the sequel-centennial exposition and big day, today will aid in the commemoration of the 148th anniversary of the departure from Valley Forge of the revolutionary army commanded by General Washington.

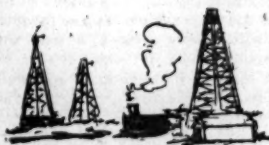
The events from December 19, 1777, to June 19, 1778, the most critical in United States history, when Washington's small army, freezing and starving, was in the Valley Forge camp, will be re-enacted.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.



Ross and Co., general merchandise, at Queen Center, California, and now he is J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, on his way to Beach City to sign a lease.

Side him sits "Bunny" thinking of altogether different things. They come to Santa Ynez, a newly built, white painted, California town. The only hint of the old west was a solitary cow-boy in "chaps" and an old Indian mumping his lips.

For the rest, it was like any other main street town—with its nationally advertised magazines containing all the nationally advertised advertisements of the nationally advertised articles ranchmen came in to buy.

They leave the town and hit it up on a broad boulevard called Mission Way. There were signs with queer Spanish names indicating a history behind each one.

"Bunny" asks Dad what happened in "Verdugo (Executioner) Canyon." Dad doesn't know. He shares the opinion of the manufacturers of a nationally advertised automobile—that history is mostly "bunk."

They go thru town after town of rectilinear blocks and whizz by "sub-divisions." By dint of constant passing of other cars they come to Beach City. They put up at the big hotel and in the lobby meet Dad's "lease-hound," Ben Skutt. They are seeking to gain possession of some valuable oil lands for which a number of concerns are competing. Those that own the lands at first united on a proposal to agree to share alike, but soon intrigues have split the groups. A number of oil operators attempted to bribe some of the more influential ones to gain possession of the lands. Skutt enters the scene with J. Arnold Ross when the discord is at the highest point. He attempts to get the property owners to sign a lease with Ross. A number of the property owners refuse to sell, threatening to break away from the rest. At the moment when threats begin to fly thick and fast Skutt introduces J. Arnold Ross.

Bunny thought quickly. It was a delicate ethical question—whether you had a right to unlock somebody else's back-door, so that a possible thief could get in! But of course it wasn't really a thief, if it was your aunt, and she would give it to you anyhow.

But how could you know if the story was true? Well, you could go out, like the fellow said, and if he was a thief you could grab him. What decided Bunny was the voice, which he liked; even before he laid eyes on Paul Watkins' face, Bunny felt the power in Paul Watkins' character, he was attracted by something deep and stirring and powerful.

Bunny slid off the window-sill, and walked over to Mrs. Groarty, who was wiping the perspiration from her forehead after a vicious tirade. "Please, ma'am," he said, "would you be so good as to excuse me if I go into the kitchen and get a drink of water?"

He thought that would cover the case, but he failed to allow for the fact that Mrs. Groarty was preparing for a career of elegance, and losing no chance of observing the ways of the wealthy, even to the drinking of a glass of water. Her heart warmed to the son of J. Arnold Ross, and all the vinegar went out of her voice. "Certainly, dear," she said, and rose and led the way to the kitchen.

Bunny looked about. "My, what a pretty room!" he exclaimed—which was true enough, because it was all enameled white paint.

"Yes, it is nice, I'm glad you think so," said the mistress of it, as she took a glass from a shelf and set the faucet to running.

"A real big kitchen," said Bunny; "that's always a comfort." He took the glass of water with thanks, and drank part of it. So politely and natural thought Mrs. Groarty. Not a big stuck up! And Bunny went to the back door. "I suppose you've got a big screen porch here. Kind of hot indoors don't you think?"

He unlocked the door, and opened it, and looked out. "The breeze feels good," he said. "And you can see all the wells from here. Won't it be fun when they get to drilling right on this block!"

What a friendly little fellow! Mrs. Groarty was thinking; and she said yes, and it would be soon, she hoped. Bunny said that perhaps she'd catch cold, with that lovely evening dress she had on; so he shut the door again; and his hostess was so charmed by the agreeable manners of the aristocracy that she failed to notice that he did not lock the door. He put the empty glass on the drain-board of the sink, and said no thanks, he didn't wish any more, and followed Mrs. Groarty back to the crowded living-room.

"What I say is this—" it was the voice of Mr. Sahm, the plasterer. "If you really want to sign the lease as it was, sign it as we all understood it; let's figure the land we own, and not the street we don't own."

"In other words," said Mrs. Walter Black, sarcastically, "let's change the lease."

"In other words," said Miss Synnyp, even more sarcastically, "let's not fall into the trap you big louts set for us."

It was to be expected that a thirteen-year-old boy would grow weary of such a wrangle; so no one paid the least attention when J. Arnold Ross, junior, made his way to the front door and slipped out.

(To be continued.)

Lenin on Organization



Volume One in the Lenin Library

\$1.50 Cloth Bound

Passaic Youth Elect 14 Delegates to the New York Conference

PASSAIC, N. J., June 15.—At an enthusiastic youth meeting, with 1,500 young workers crowded into Belmont Park Hall, fourteen delegates were elected to the Youth Conference to be held in New York on June 18.

The delegates elected to the Youth Conference were Anna Fisher, Frank Harrison, Leonard DeSilvo, Theresa Standiger, Mary Szeszenston, Thomas Regan, Mike Elask, Stephen Gede, Teddy Timochko, Lena Chernenko, Jack Rubenstein, Katherine Toth, Clarence Miller, and Bill Sroka.

Big Capitalists Get Highest Honors from the Catholic Church

Edward N. Hurley of Chicago, former chairman of the United States shipping board, today is possessor of the Laetare medal, America's highest Catholic award.

The medal was presented to him at the graduation exercises at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., last night by the Rev. John Francis Noll, bishop of Fort Wayne. At the same time an honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Samuel Insull, Chicago capitalist.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Workers (Communist) Party

New York to Hold Big Membership Meeting to Hear Ruthenberg Friday

What promises to be the largest and most enthusiastic party membership meeting ever held in New York will take place this Friday evening, June 18, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., New York City, at which Comrade C. E. RUTHENBERG, general secretary of the party, will introduce the discussion.

Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on "The Tasks of the Party in the Light of the Comintern Decision." The entire membership must turn out so as to be fully informed as to the meaning of the decision of the enlarged executive of the Comintern in regards to the American situation and the attitude of the central committee of the party in carrying this decision into effect. This meeting will also serve to mobilize the membership and give a big FORWARD DRIVE to all phases of party work.

The united labor ticket campaign, the recruiting campaign, the campaign in the trade unions to help build a powerful broad left wing—these matters of such paramount importance to our party will be taken up in detail. Every party member in District No. 2 will be at the membership meeting Friday at Webster Hall.

What The Daily Worker Is—What It Must Become

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

SIXTH ARTICLE.

IT is necessary that the DAILY WORKER follow events and developments in the trade union movement much more closely than it has ever done.

It must do this if it is to give a lead to our party and the left wing in the work in the trade unions—the base of all our other major party programs and tasks.

It is impossible for the DAILY WORKER to speak authoritatively about the American labor movement and the developments which are taking place within it unless it speaks concretely.

If we were not a responsible section of the labor movement, if we were not the MOST responsible section, if we merely peered at the labor movement from outside in the S. L. P. fashion, if our function was only to criticize and denounce, if we were bent only on wrecking and then picking up what we could of the wreckage, we could afford to speak only in general terms.

BUT our party has for its first task the building of a powerful and militant trade union movement, the stimulation of organization work by the unions and the bringing of the millions of unorganized workers, particularly in the basic industries, into the unions.

Confronted with this task, it is necessary that our official organ speak so that it not only inspires but warrants the fullest confidence being placed in it by all honest workers—organized and unorganized.

Uniting attention to the trade union movement is necessary.

There must be in the DAILY WORKER a department devoted exclusively to the developments in the various labor unions and the labor movement as a whole.

The official journals of the trade unions must be studied, their weaknesses and mistakes explained, the reasons for them given and concrete remedies proposed.

We must not allow ourselves to be provoked into overlooking our official organ with vitriolic attacks on union officials. They should be attacked on the basis of their actions and utterances.



PAMPHLETS BY LENIN.

STATE AND REVOLUTION.

One of the most widely known works of Lenin. A Marxist analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat." A most important contribution to Communist theory.

In attractive Duroflex, durable binding. \$1.25

IMPERIALISM—Final Stage of Capitalism.

A brilliant explanation of the final stage of Capitalism in the world struggle for the monopolistic control of markets—its development into capitalist imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library.

ABOUT LENIN. \$1.50

LENIN, THE GREAT STRATEGIST.

By A. Losovsky.

A portrayal of Lenin in action as a Marxist, logician, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman. . . by the present secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions. \$1.15

ABOUT PRINCIPLES OF LENIN.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM, by I. STALIN.

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the present Secretary of the Russian Communist Party. 75 pp. Duroflex covers. \$1.35

MASS MEMBERSHIP TO BUILD PARTY

The district offices of the Party are taking up energetically the work of arranging the largest membership meetings of the Party to hear the report of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg on "The Tasks of the Party in the Light of the C. I. Decision."

These meetings will be held in the following cities:

Buffalo, Wednesday, June 16, Finnish Hall, 159 Grider street, 8 p. m.
Boston, Thursday, June 17, New York, Friday, June 18, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th street, 8 p. m.
Philadelphia, Saturday, June 19, Slovak Hall, 510 Fairmount avenue, 7:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Sunday, June 20, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street, 4 p. m.
Cleveland, Monday, June 21, Gracina Hall, 6021 St. Clair avenue, 8 p. m.

Detroit, Tuesday, June 22, Finnish Hall, 5969 14th street, 8 p. m.
Chicago, Wednesday, June 23, Northwest Hall, North avenue and Western avenue, 8 p. m.
Minneapolis, Friday, June 25.

Every member of the Party in the cities named should attend these meetings. Members from nearby cities are also invited.

The Party is mobilizing to go forward under the slogan "Unity and Work."

Section Five Conference Postponed.

All delegates to the Section Conference of Section Number Five please take notice that the conference has been postponed to Friday, June 18, at 8 p. m. sharp, at 2406 North Clark street. Delegates to the conference are expected to come sharp on time and bring with them specific information as to membership, dues payments, etc., regarding their nuclei.

LOCAL CHICAGO, WORKERS PARTY, TO HOLD SECTION CONFERENCES THIS WEEK

Section 6—Thursday, 17—Schoenhofen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland.

Section 4—Friday, 18—19 S. Lincoln St.

Section 5—Friday, 18—2406 N. Clark St.

Religious Procession in New York a Prelude to Eucharist Congress

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, June 15.—A colorful prelude to the medieval rites to be witnessed in Chicago during the International Eucharist Congress beginning next week was supplied in New York by a religious procession headed by the Papal Nuncio, Cardinal Bonzano, and eight European cardinals.

The procession was watched by 300,000 persons, many of them kneeling. The parade was accompanied by the 165th New York regiment and its band. It ended with services in St. Patrick's Church, presided over by Cardinal Bonzano.

Knights of various old orders of the Catholic church participated in the affair and lent a dark age touch to the spectacle with their high plumes and golden swords.

The prelates will leave for Chicago on Wednesday. They will travel in a train supplied by the Pullman Company with all coaches painted red.

Greek Food Workers Handed Their Ninth Court Order to Stop

By IRVING FREEMAN, Federated Press.

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—The ninth injunction has been obtained by Newark restaurant, lunchroom and delicatessen employers in their effort to balk organization of the Greek workers.

Eight months ago the Greek workers employed in the lunchrooms, delicatessens and restaurants started a move to organize themselves primarily to secure better working conditions. They organized themselves in the Greek Restaurant Workers' Club. In their drive for membership and to organize, they immediately sought to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. They received some cooperation from Local 109, Cooks and Waiters' Union, Newark.

The workers are merely asking for a ten-hour day and a six-day week. At present they work from 12 to 16 hours daily and seven days a week. Despite the fact that these demands are so moderate, the employers refuse to grant them.



Read it today and everyday in The DAILY WORKER.

NEW YORK SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE CONFERENCE WILL MEET ON JULY 9

NEW YORK, June 14.—Final arrangements are now being made for the calling of a large united Sacco-Vanzetti conference here. A committee, composed of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Rose Baron, Ludwig Landy, Enea Sormenti, Ludvig Lore, Seznowsky and Enrico, has already been chosen by a provisional representative committee. Flynn is secretary of the arrangements committee and work is rapidly proceeding for a conference on July 9.

NEEDLE TRADES UNIONS BEHIND PASSAIC STRIKE

Plan Boycott of Scab Made Goods

PASSAIC, N. J., June 15.—The joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union voted unanimously to enter conferences to be called by the united front committee embracing all the needle trades.

The conference, which will take up questions of ways and means of aiding the Passaic strikers, will consider as one of them a boycott of scab goods from Passaic by the garment workers.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Furriers, the Capmakers' Union—all needle trade unions, will be asked to join the conference. Now that the furriers' strike is won the slogan of "On to Passaic" is being adopted by organized labor, intent upon the success of this strike.

"I expect the conference to be well attended," said Albert Weisbord in expressing his satisfaction with the action taken by the joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. "The unions, all understanding as they do, the tremendous value and importance to workers as a whole of a union in the textile industry, will support the textile strike in this manner completely and vigorously."

PARIS PAPER URGES ACTION ON DEBT PACT

Must Summon Courage to Act in Chamber

PARIS, June 15.—The hesitancy of France to act upon the Berenger-Mellon debt agreement is urged to end by the editor of the Matin, who says the chamber should say "yes" or "no."

Declaring that what Berenger did must be disavowed or ratified, condemned or approved, but that France "cannot seek refuge in abstention," the Matin states that secret instructions to the chamber, hitherto seems to have been "Silence! Let time pass."

Concluding, the paper says: "Those who think they can do better than Berenger has done, let them sail for Washington; those who want to let things slide, let them say so; and those who prefer to let a commercial debt of 13,000,000,000 francs fall due in 1929, let them say so."

Denver Has Sacco-Vanzetti Conference on Friday Evening

DENVER, Col., June 14.—A Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference will be held here Friday evening, June 18, at the Community Chest Hall. All unions and working-class organizations are being urged to send delegates to this conference and aid in the campaign to free Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

A large Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting is being planned for Friday evening, June 25.

Flour Pirates Plunder Canadian Housewives

OTTAWA, Can.—(FP)—Canadians are paying \$16,470,000 too much for their flour, according to representative Evans, of the Progressive (Farmers) party in parliament. He showed that a 98 lb. sack of flour cost \$5.25 in Winnipeg than in Liverpool, though wheat was 35¢ cheaper per bushel in Winnipeg than in Liverpool.

"There is a steal of \$1.25 on every sack of flour sold to the Canadian public," said Evans.

Evans quoted the following from the Bankers magazine (Aug. 26, 1920): "Capital must protect itself in every possible manner through combination and legislation. Debts must be collected, bonds and mortgages must be foreclosed as rapidly as possible. When, through a process of law, the common people have lost their homes they will be more tractable, and more easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of the control of leading financiers. A people without homes will not quarrel with their leader."

\$90,000 for Fish Conservation.

MADISON, Wis., June 15.—The state conservation commission has just been authorized by the emergency board to use \$90,000 of its reserve funds of a half million for the development of natural fish ponds along the Mississippi River.

DON'T FORGET!

The International Workers' Aid of Chicago will conduct a tag day Saturday, June 19, for the striking British miners.

To raise a substantial sum for the miners and their families many tag day workers will be needed. Every worker is urged to report at one of the stations listed below Saturday, June 19, at 8:30 a. m. If it is not possible to give the entire day, a few hours will be appreciated.

Turn out in full force and aid the struggling miners of England.

STATIONS: 3427 Indiana Ave.
2409 N. Halsted St.
10900 Michigan Ave.
2733 Hirsch Blvd.
3116 S. Halsted St.
1806 S. Racine Ave.
3209 Roosevelt Rd.
1902 W. Division St.
19 S. Lincoln St.

COOK COUNTY'S SHERIFF IS IN WHEATON'S JAIL

Friends Seek Pardon from Coolidge

WHEATON, Ill., June 15.—He been in whose jail this, but not as a prisoner," declared Cook county's sheriff, Peter M. Hoffman, at the Wheaton jail.

Cook county's sheriff is serving a thirty-day jail sentence for contempt of court for allowing Frankie Lake and Terry Druggan, two Chicago millionaire beer barons, to use the jail as the clearing house for their liquor wares and roam thru Chicago cabarets when they were supposed to be serving one year in jail for violation of the dry act. Both bootleggers were also released from jail long before their time was up.

Attempts are being made by friends of Former Warden Wesley Westbrook and friends of Sheriff Hoffman to secure a pardon from President Coolidge.

Coal Barons Seek to Flood Nova Scotia With Coalriggers

MONTREAL.—(FP)—Although coal miners in Nova Scotia have been on short-time, application was recently made to the Canadian department of immigration for leave to import miners from Europe. The application was shown to the dominion employment service, whose officers in Winnipeg and other places advertised for miners, applicants to pay their own transportation to Nova Scotia. This brought protests from the mining districts that there were many more miners than jobs. In parliament little light was thrown on the meaning of the move to overcrowd the mining areas with unemployed. Meanwhile the executive board of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, have announced that the coal miners of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will not work on shipments to Great Britain during the mine lockout there.

Danish Unions Aid British Coal Miners

COPENHAGEN.—(FP)—A gift of 50,000 kroner (1 kroner, 26½¢) for the British strikers was voted by the 165 delegates of the general council, Danish Trade Union Center, in annual meeting May 10-11.

Membership was reported as 239,704 at the end of 1925—a gain of 2,681. However, the 85,000 members belonging to the Union of Danish Factory Workers have served notice that they will withdraw next November. The council urged reconsideration and called upon unions not affiliated to join the center, which is affiliated with the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions.

City Police Used As Bank Guards

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—Investigation bring to light the fact that banks and business houses in New Orleans have been using members of the police department day and night as private watchmen while the taxpayers foot the bills. Organized labor demands that these institutions pay the city at the rate of \$125 a month or \$1 an hour or else employ many of the idle residents of New Orleans as guards.

NOT RESPONSIBLE

The Nat. Kaplan who wrote the article: Army Pigeons Race from Washington to Fort Monmouth in the June 1, 1926 issue of the U. S. Army recruiting News must not be confused with the Nat. Kaplan who is editor of the Young Worker and a member of the N. E. C. of the Y. W. L.

CORRECTION

In Jack Stachel's article on the league plenum printed in these columns, Comrade Milgrim was designated as a bureau member and the name of Comrade Yusem omitted. Morris Yusem and not Milgrim was elected on the bureau.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

Youth School in New York for July

THE Eastern District Training School of the Young Workers League will be conducted this year in conjunction with the Workers School in New York. League members from all parts of the country will be in attendance at the school. The course of study will be adapted to the needs of the young workers, by special youth problems that will be studied. The galaxy of instructors speak well for the school. William F. Dunne, Jay Lovestone, William Weinstein, Bert Wolfe, Alexander Trachtenberg and Sam Don have already accepted invitations to teach. The length of the course will be a period of two weeks, from July 15th to July 30th, mornings and afternoons. The need of such an intensive training course is apparent to every member of the Young Workers League, when we consider the lack of trained functionaries—trained in Communist understanding.

For the first time in our League and Party history, we will make an intensive study of the economic and political history of the United States through such courses as "History of American Labor Movement," "Economic and Political History of the United States," and "America Today." In addition to these, courses in Marxism-Leninism, League and Party problems, and "Work in the Trade Unions."

Sleeping quarters will be provided for all those that will attend from out of town. All comrades or districts that expect to send comrades to the course should immediately get in touch with J. Perilla or Bert Wolfe, 108 East 14th street, New York City.

Passaic Youth Elect Delegates to N. Y. Youth Conference

By IRVING FREEMAN.

PASSAIC, N. J.—A meeting of the U. F. C. was held in Belmont Hall, called expressly to take up the problems of the Young Workers now out on strike and the question of sending delegates to a Youth Conference which will be held in the city of New York on June 18.

The young workers, who have been the backbone of the strike, turned out in large numbers and listened to talent of their own and to speakers from their own ranks on the special subject of the problems of the youth in industry. Al Schapp, who represented the committee that has called the conference, brought home the message that the Furriers, now out on strike, would soon achieve their demands for a 40-hour week and secure a 10 per cent increase in wages. He stressed the fact that the young workers have carried on the most active work in the union and in the strike in New York and that it was due primarily to the youth that the strike would be carried to a successful conclusion.

He said that the young workers in the textile strike were carrying on similar work in Passaic and vicinity and that the labor movement of the United States was looking on with admiration. If the Furriers, who are asking for the 40-hour week and 10 per cent increase in wages, can win their demands, then surely the textile strikers, who are working for much less, can win their demands. This strike means much to you and the whole labor movement, for if you win then it will be a great advance forward to the entire labor movement in the United States.

The youth are the most exploited section of the working class and are used as an army of cheap labor by the bosses. Only when the young workers realize that they can make progress thru organization and their union will they be able to beat the powerful combine of the employers. There must be one powerful textile union organized to be pitted against the power and wealth of the textile barons. Eleven delegates were elected to the Youth Conference.

YOUNG PIONEERS OF CHICAGO START A GYM CLASS

Realizing the necessity for having working class children participate in working class sports, The Young Pioneers of Chicago have started a gym class, which meets every Sunday, 10:30 sharp, at 2409 No. Halsted St. All parents are requested to send their children. All children are urged to join.

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WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!



600 STUDENTS RESOLVE AGAINST R. O. T. C.

Call for Organization of Anti-Military Meet

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 13.—Over six hundred attended an anti-militarist mass meeting last Sunday night arranged by a group of students at the University of California, Southern branch, in conjunction with the Civil Liberties Union. Two well-known pacifist leaders, Fanny Bixby Spencer and Kate Crane Garis, spoke against the militarization of the American youth. Judge Ryckman, W. Schneidman and two other student speakers addressed the large audience at the Music Arts Hall.

A resolution was enthusiastically adopted against the Reserve Officers Training Camps, and the Citizens' Military Training Camps, and calling for the organization of an anti-militarist conference to include labor and student bodies, and all other youth organizations, to carry on the fight so well begun. A total of five thousand leaflets and nearly a thousand pamphlets against militarism were distributed already in this campaign. Several unions which have passed anti-militarist resolutions will be drawn into this movement. Dr. C. J. Taft was chairman of the meeting.

New Deportation Drive Threatens the Foreign-Born

NEW YORK, June 15.—The first two cases of what is admitted to be a renewed alien deportation drive have been brot to the attention of the New York office of the International Labor Defense. Giorgio Bobaz and Aldo Dallagio, two Italian workers who were picked up by federal immigration authorities and held for immediate deportation, are to be released on \$1,000 bail each to enable them to get shipping jobs to South America—or any place but Italy, where the U. S. government is trying to send them.

The men told attorney Isaac Shorr that they were in fear of serious prosecution if deported to Italy and that they would go anywhere rather than "back where they came from." Dallagio has already secured the U. S. labor department's approval to re-ship and favorable action is expected on Bobaz's appeal. Their only offense is having deserted as sailors from a ship two years ago.

A round-up of 140 aliens for deportation was reported from Ellis Island, the capitalist press story assuming prematurely that the anti-alien bills now pending in congress had already been passed.

I. L. D. officers in New York think that federal immigration agents are beginning, as some of them have been quoted, a real drive for alien deportations, which will mean hardship on many workers who came to this country to escape persecution and white terror—or black, as in fascist Italy.



PLENUM REPORT WILL BE MADE IN BOSTON

A general membership meeting will be held on Wednesday June 16, 1926, 7:30 p. m., at the district headquarters, 36 Causeway St., Boston.

Comrade Kay will report of the plenum proceedings, all members will have to bring their membership books and be in good standing. No members must fail to be on time.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

ARREST LEADER OF SUNMEN IN 'FRISCO STRIKE

Held on \$500 Bail In Felony Charge

By MIRIAM ALLEN DE FORD.

SAN FRANCISCO.—(FP)—In the arrest of Frank Strohm, manager of the City Hotel, headquarters of the imported strikebreakers, San Francisco police believe they have captured the man back of most of the violence in the carpenter strike. Strohm is accused of having furnished the blackjacks with which two gunmen beat up and seriously injured Frank M. Daniels, a union carpenter. Strohm is being held under \$500 bail for trial on a felony charge.

The grand jury has finished its investigation and says it is satisfied that everything is being done to enforce the law and that it will not interfere unless extreme violence occurs. The strike is at a full, except for sporadic outbreaks, in San Francisco but there are frequent demonstrations in Oakland and Berkeley.

Frank McDonald, president California building trades council, says San Francisco carpenters are paid \$1 to \$3 less a day than carpenters anywhere in the country, and that the open shop industrial assn. will not permit contractors to pay higher wages.

An imported strikebreaker, Charles Cody, has been given a 90-day suspended sentence for carrying concealed weapons. The latest exploit was an alleged attempt by strikers to destroy a partially completed building. Investigation, however, showed that this was a 100% union job, and that the so-called sabotage was apparently a frameup by the industrial assn. The police judges and a majority of the board of supervisors are on the side of the union men.

Use Armed Guards.

DETROIT.—(FP)—Armed guards, supposedly for the protection of trucks carrying scab products, are being used by the Pittsburgh Glass Co. and other firms in Detroit during a glass strike. The strikers are supported by the Detroit Federation of Labor and other unions.

RATIONAL LIVING To Reappear.

It its last issue, a year ago, RATIONAL LIVING, the radical health magazine, announced its suspension for one year, due to the voyage of its editor, abroad. The editor has had to extend his stay in Europe. But soon after his return to New York, at the end of the summer, the magazine will be published again and will appear regularly in the future.

The Harlem Jewish Workers' Center

VETCHERINKA & DANCE

Saturday, June 19th, 1926 at 81 110th Street, New York City.

Comrade Workers! Come and help to keep up the only Workers' Center in Harlem; we are all in need of it. A good time is prepared for you. Games, Community Singing, Music, Dancing, Refreshments. All for 25 Cents. Also Restaurant.

The Awakening of China

By Jas. H. Dolson

This book presents to American workers the history of events which led to the present upheaval of millions of people—and the latest facts on the situation.

With original documents, maps and illustrations.

\$1.00

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

Among the Chicago Furriers

Act I—Scene I.

(Office of the Chicago Fur Workers' Union.)
Milstein: Who is telling you the strike is over?

Member: All the manufacturers are talking about it.

Milstein: I'll call up the Forward and see if that is so. . . Hello, hello. . . Say, Siskind, what about the strike, the furriers' strike? Milstein talking. What? You didn't know nothing? Say, what's the matter?

Scene II.

(Present: Members of the executive board, conference committee, etc.)
Milstein: Sisters and brothers, the strike is settled, but I can't get the Forward to say anything yet.

Chorus: Let's get down to business.
Chairman: We got a conference and we got to be at the hotel right away, so hurry up with the business.

Chorus: Mr. Chairman, let's vote to throw out the left wingers.
Chairman: Order, order. . . Sisters and brothers, we got to go to the conference.

Act II—Scene I.

(Large lobby of first-class hotel.)
Business Agent: I think we should call long distance to find out for sure if the strike is settled.

Conference Member: Let's go in the room. The bosses are waiting and we are late already.

Scene II.

(Room in the same hotel.)
Conference Chairman: Gentlemen, I want to say. . . what I want to say. . . Oh, yes, we will not give you the 40-hour week.

Business Agent: Well, then, we will fight for it.
Chairman: Next you will demand 35 hours, and that we bring the pay home to you, what?

(Knock at the door. A telegram from New York.)
Business Agent: At last we got news. Strike settled, 40 hours a week, increase in wages! Say, what do you say to this, Mr. Boss? You want to give us the 40-hour week or we fight for it.

Act III—Scene I.

(Union hall. Members excited. All talking at once about the new agreement. The DAILY WORKER arrives, a bundle of them. But all are eager for news and the papers are quickly gone.)

First Member: Say, what about New York, eh?

Second Member: Can't you read? Look! In the DAILY WORKER it says about the settlement. Didn't we put up a good fight in New York?

Third Member: Who's "we"? Did you do any striking? What you talking about?

Fourth Member: Yes. I was out of work six months. That's more than striking, for me at least.

Scene II.

(In the assembly. Chairman at middle chair. Members around the hall. Gave traps for order.)
Chairman: Brothers and sisters, we will first have the report of the conference members.

ference members. Brothers, I must have quiet while we hear the report of the business representative.

Business Representative: I want to say in regard to all the conferences held so far that it is going to be a strike. The bosses don't want to give us nothing. They want to get more hours. I say they won't sign no agreement with us. Hear what the other conference members got to say.

Lady Conference Member: I got nothing to say, only I want to say what the brother had to say. The main thing is yet that we got to strike, but I think we will hold another conference. Maybe the bosses will realize what it means for a strike here in Chicago. I say we must fight the bosses. We got nothing for nothing. We must fight.

Chairman: We will now read the minutes.

Member: Brother chairman, I can't hear on account of the elevated.

Chairman: I'll have them read by someone with a voice we can all hear. (Minutes are read.)

Motion: "That no applicants be taken into the union until June 15."

Motion: "That no brother be given a withdrawal card unless he can prove that he is in business, is a member of the firm and can sign pay checks."

Motion: "That Liberman be given a withdrawal card, as he has been a member of the conference committee and therefore is entitled to it."

Member: Move we consider point by point. (It is seconded.)

Chairman: No objection, so ordered.

Another Member: Me. . . I make a motion that Brother Liberman be not given a withdrawal card. (It is seconded.)

Chairman: Any discussion?

Chorus: Mr. Chairman. . . Mr. Chairman. . .

Chairman: Order, order. We will all keep quiet and have a vote. All in favor of the motion, raise your hands. Two tellers count. Sonnenschein, put down your hand.

Tellers: Thirty votes.
Chairman: Opposed, raise your hands.

Tellers: Thirty votes.
Chairman: This is the case of a tie. I have a vote. I vote in favor of the motion.

Business Agent: What? You vote?

Chorus: Let's have a secret ballot! (Tellers pass out papers.)

Chairman: The vote will be by "yes" or "no." All in favor of Liberman be given a withdrawal card, vote "yes"; against, "no."

Member: Hasn't Sonnenschein got a vote?

Chairman: I don't know.
Chorus: Look up the minutes.
Chairman: Sonnenschein, give your ballot to the teller. Tellers will now count.

Tellers: Vote stands thirty "yes"; forty-five "no."
Chorus: Hurray!

Voice: What do you say about this, Mr. Milstein?

(Curtain.)

IRREGULAR EMPLOYMENT CUTS WAGES OF THE BUILDING TRADES

Irregular employment cuts down the earnings of building trades workers even in years of extraordinary activity. This is shown in the May labor bulletin of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. Analyzing reports from 276 contractors employing an average of 2,435 workers, the commission shows that in 1925 the building trades in that state average only 75% of full time.

In September, the peak of employment for the year, the contractors required 3,310 workers. But at the low point in February the industry used only 1,635.

Part-Time Work. The difference between theoretical and actual earnings can be computed from building trades rates of pay in Milwaukee published by the U. S. Department of Labor. Bricklayers at \$55 a week should earn \$2,580 if employed full time throughout the year. But they get only 81% of a full year's work, so they actually average \$2,314, or \$44.50 a week spread over the year.

None of the building trades in Wisconsin averaged 90% of full employment in 1925. The occupations vary from 42% of full time for stone cutters to 89% for electrical workers. Common labor averaged about 87% throughout the year. The numbers employed in the maximum and minimum months as well as the averages for the year are:

Poor Funds Exhausted. TOLEDO.—(FP)—Prosperity has overlooked Toledo's working population. The \$24,000 appropriated by the city council for poor relief during the year has been exhausted. A demand has been made for another \$15,000.

SEND IN A SUB!

Employment.	High.	Low.	Average.
Bricklayers	200	129	162
Carpenters	735	505	617
Electricians	54	44	48
Lathers	71	40	55
Masons, stone	40	5	23
Painters	301	118	234
Plasterers	88	55	69
Plumbers	12	5	8
Sheet metal	6	0	3
Structural iron	41	16	29
Teamsters, etc.	147	77	117
Cement finishers	35	10	26
Stone cutters	12	5	8
Steamfitters	16	6	11
Other trades	44	20	33
Common labor	1482	501	988

Actual Earnings.

Carpenters with a union scale of \$44 a week get only \$36.90 when their annual average of \$1,922 is spread over the year. Painters with 78% of full employment average \$34.40 compared with a theoretical average of \$44; plasterers \$43.80 instead of \$55; plumbers \$33.50 instead of \$49.50; electricians \$39.10 instead of \$49.50, and common labor \$22 instead of \$33.

These figures show that the apparent advantages in wages of building trades workers compared with factory workers evaporate when their irregular employment is considered.

Landlords Rule Cleveland. CLEVELAND.—(FP)—The million people of Cleveland are paying tribute to a handful of landlords. The boast of the Cleveland real estate board is: "A few families own all of Cleveland's business district, and only a comparatively few own most of the land throughout the city." These suggestive lines are quoted from an article headed: Land Buyer Has Rest of People Working for Him.

The article is a lure to entice people of small means to buy real estate on the installment plan at highly speculative prices. If lucky, they are assured a life of parasitism.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write

BROCKTON FORMS SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COUNCIL

Will Hold Mass Meeting Thursday, June 24

BROCKTON, Mass., June 15.—

Brockton Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Council was formed at a conference at the Labor Lyceum.

Since the bomb explosion in Bridge-water a little less than two weeks ago the local and Boston press are seeking to build up a wall of prejudice against Sacco and Vanzetti.

Pledge Interference. In the midst of this hysteria a call was sent to many labor and fraternal organizations to form a local Sacco and Vanzetti defense committee. A few days before the meeting was to take place, a prominent position was given in the local press to notices stating that a mass meeting was to be held and that for the purpose of maintaining order a detail of state and city police would be present.

Also the meeting was only a conference open only to persons holding proper credentials, eight policemen appeared to "preserve order." The chairman, Albert Oddie, requested all persons not properly authorized to kindly leave the hall. This request was ignored as well as the motion from the floor to the same effect. Chairman Oddie then requested all delegates to withdraw and meet downstairs. Thereupon all delegates present retired, leaving the police to guard the empty hall. The conference then met behind locked doors.

Fourteen Organizations Present. Fourteen organizations were represented by 40 delegates, as follows: Circolo Mario Rapicard; Italian Dramatic Society; Grogia Gori, Sons of Italy Lodge Cristoforo Colombo; Branch 715, Workmen's Circle; Branch 725, Workmen's Circle; Branch 3, Independent Workmen's Circle; International Labor Defense Workers (Communist Party); A. L. D. L. D.; Lithuanian I. L. D.; Mothers League of Brockton; Mothers League of New England, and the Eagles.

Robert Zelma, district secretary of the International Labor Defense, was present to extend the greetings of the International Labor Defense, and in a short speech outlined the present situation in the Sacco and Vanzetti case and suggested methods of organizational work.

Demand Freedom. A resolution was unanimously passed condemning the decision of the Massachusetts supreme court and appealing to the governor for executive clemency on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. Committee were appointed to visit labor and fraternal organizations urging them to pass similar resolutions.

Preparations were made to distribute thousands of leaflets on the Sacco and Vanzetti case. An executive committee of 14 members (one from each organization present) was elected to carry on the work of the defense council.

A Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting has been arranged for Thursday night, June 24.

Icor Holds Tag Day in Kansas City, Mo. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 15.—The Kansas City branch of the Icor Society for the aid of Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia held a Flower Day here. The city manager approved the date of the Flower Day, but the Jewish bourgeoisie and the rabbis did not approve the day.

Three rich Jewish merchants entered the local headquarters on the Flower Day and wanted to know by whose authority it was being held. The rabbis informed the committee in advance that the Flower Day would be a failure because it was held on the Sabbath. The local Jewish newspapers sabotaged the Flower Day.

In spite of all this, the Flower Day committee proved themselves equal to the task. Eighty girls were selling flowers in the heart of the city on all the main thoroughfares.

The result of the day's work was \$768.21. This will be used toward buying a tractor to help the colonizers in Soviet Russia.

50 Firemen Overcome in Dress Factory Fire NEW YORK, June 15.—Fifty firemen were overcome by smoke in a fire in a Brooklyn dress shop. None of them was seriously injured, although pulmotons had to be used in some cases.

The dense smoke given off by the smoldering cloth overcame the firemen so rapidly that at one time they were stretched in rows on the sidewalk. Twenty physicians and the rescue squads of the gas company and police department worked over the prostrate men. The damage is estimated at \$25,000.

New Vet Hospital Here. WASHINGTON, June 14.—Contracts totaling \$632,231 for a 280-bed mental hospital in North Chicago were awarded today by the veterans' bureau. The general contract went to N. F. Severin, Chicago, \$512,350; plumbing, Kissell Brothers, Hartford, Wis., \$58,900; heating, C. A. Hooper, Madison, Wis., \$44,720, and electrical, Harmon Electric Company, Chicago, \$17,261. Construction will start within ten days.

WORKERS MUST HELP BRITISH MINERS' STRIKE

Food Is Needed to Help Win Fight

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.

While British miners seem left alone to fight the battle against the coal owners and the government, they are really fighting with the active assistance of the labor movement in many parts of the world. The decision of the miners' conference to fight it out alone rather than accept lower wages and longer hours was greeted by generous contributions from every part of England and Europe. The largest contribution came from Russia, amounting to \$130,000. Nothing has been heard from America as yet.

The press of every shade of opinion testifies to the excellent fighting spirit of the miners and their families. A labor party man who returned from a speaking tour in a mining area, said: "After speaking in a mining town, the miners have been on strike since May 1, and many are going hungry. Thousands of them staged demonstrations and marched in large numbers to city and village authorities demanding food. Municipalities with labor majorities have set an example by making provisions for the men and their families. No serious disorders have taken place, but the million strikers and their families will insist on being fed."

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

SEND IN A SUB!

STANDARD OIL TAKES TOLL OF THREE LIVES OF ITS WAGE WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WOOD RIVER, Ill., June 14.—

Three persons were burned to death and five others were injured late today when a liquid asphalt mixer at the Standard Oil Company plant near here boiled over. The eight men were standing near the mixer when the accident occurred. The dead have not yet been identified.

60 Czech Policemen Injured in Attempt to Break Up Parade

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 15.—Sixty policemen were injured when they attacked a parade of Czechoslovakian workers, initiated by Communists, protesting against the continually increasing cost of living and the increase in duties on grain.

Scores of workers were injured. When the police attacked the demonstration, the demonstrators and watchers hastily erected barricades in the middle of the street, tore up paving stones and hurled them at the police. The battle between the police and workers lasted over five hours.

Soviet Agricultural Mission in America

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 15.—K. E. Istomin and L. M. Moresoff, technical engineers, and D. Scharrer, engineer in agriculture, are visiting the United States studying agricultural development here on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Large orders for agricultural machinery will be placed by the Soviet mission in this country.

BRITISH TORIES SEEK TO HOG-TIE LABOR UNIONS

Aim to Make General Strike Illegal

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.

LONDON.—(FP)—How to prevent general strikes in the future, is a puzzle the government is trying to solve by legislation. The government is not proceeding as rapidly as it threatened. Labor men point out that the solidarity of the strikers returning to work suggested caution to the party in power. Political writers indicate that the cabinet has under consideration the restriction of picketing, making trade union funds liable to suits for damages and putting difficulties in the way of balloting on strikes.

Have Lock Wilson Aids Bosses. Have Lock Wilson of the Sailors & Firemen's union has already been of assistance to the government in this direction. When some locals in the union struck in sympathy with the miners, he brought their leaders into court and secured injunctions against them.

Law Violations. With the law as it is, every man who went on strike in breach of contract is liable to \$50 damages. Every trade union official who signed strike notices in spite of existing contracts is liable to the extent of his personal possessions. J. H. Thomas apparently risked a million dollars he is reputed to possess. But George Lansbury says: "It is calculated that, if all the workers who struck were sued individually, as they would have to be, the courts would have finished their job in 600 years."

Only 18 More Days Are Left

For Prizes--

Banners

On to Moscow!

Win Both Prizes Before July 4th!

Put Your Shoulder to the Wheel!

ON July 4th the third annual sub campaign closes. The special premiums will then be withdrawn. EVERY worker should avail himself of this opportunity to secure this beautiful work of true proletarian genius.

AS soon as possible after July 4th, the cities securing most points for subs will receive for first prize A BANNER FROM MOSCOW, and for second prize A BANNER FROM BERLIN.

AT the conclusion of the campaign names and total points to each ones credit will be published of those workers in the districts entitled to send a person to Moscow. (Only those districts will send someone to Moscow who have secured the highest percent of their quota or 40,000 points.)

and—

then all candidates' names will be published. Ballots will be sent to all those entitled to vote and the lucky winner will go to Moscow—as a sign of honor for building our press. Every point will count for a vote—

Get the Point!

RED CARTOONS WITH EACH 100 POINTS

A BUST OF LENIN WITH EACH 500 POINTS

EVERY POINT COUNTS FOR

A TRIP TO MOSCOW

THE DAILY WORKER

1113 W. WASHINGTON BOUL., CHICAGO, ILL.

ENCLOSED \$ for mos. sub.

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Advertising rates on application.

Gary—"The Model City"

Gary, "the model city" built by the steel trust on the wind-swept sand dunes of Lake Michigan, is a city of death.

Death, of course, is always present in Gary. Not a day passes that does not take its toll of the lives of the workers in the steel, coke and chemical plants.

But yesterday death held a field day and at one swoop took two score or more workers to its bosom.

The explosion of an ammonia tank, followed by a series of explosions from nearby tanks, containing deadly chemicals buried the workers in the coke department first under falling roofs and walls, soaked the ruins with searing acids and boiling tar and made death in a horrible form a certainty for those who survived the first blast.

Gary has been made famous by its "Safety First" campaigns. The propagandists of the steel trust would have us believe that the 30,000 workers in the huge plant are as safe as the sexton in a village churchyard.

But the growing list of dead and dying in the hospitals and morgues of Gary gives the lie to them.

The Gary workers are unorganized. When they organized and struck with the rest of the steel workers in 1919-20 they were driven back to work. Today Gary, named after one of the royal family, is a principality of the steel trust with no organization of workers which dares to challenge its lightest edict.

No one but the trusted spies of the steel trust will ever know the exact number of the dead in yesterday's holocaust. For one day the news was on the first page of Chicago's capitalist press. Then it was relegated to the inside pages to make room for the Eucharistic Congress.

It is safer to deal with the savers of souls than with the reasons for the mutilated bodies of steel workers being buried under tons of debris and stretched out on the cold slabs of the Gary morgue.

The steel trust at present is beyond the reach of the steel workers. They can no more administer punishment to the corporation which killed their comrades than if it was on another planet. They cannot even get guarantees that tomorrow the same fate will not overtake them.

The steel workers are unorganized. They confront the organized might of the steel trust as individuals. They have not even a congressman to demand an investigation. They have no union to take up and enforce the payment of damages to the dependents of the murdered workers. They have no press to tell the truth about the disaster.

But because these things are so does not mean that they must remain so. The steel trust is powerful, it has the government of Gary, and of the United States, with which to oppress the workers, it maintains its own police force, but the steel workers showed in 1919 that with the American labor movement backing them, they could organize in spite of all the steel trust could do.

The disaster in Gary should be a signal for the American Federation of Labor to again throw all its strength into an organization drive in the steel industry.

For the steel workers it should be the signal for the formation of shop committees—secret if need be—which can be the nucleus of more extended organization.

For all workers it should be a signal of the deadly danger, not only to their standard of living, but to their very lives, of the existence of the non-union system in basic industries, perpetuated only by the neglect of the fundamental duty of labor unions—the organization of the unorganized.

Invoking Swift and Violent Annihilation

Press reports are almost unanimous in the opinion that the new Polish dictator, Marshal Josef Pilsudski, is striving to form a federation of Baltic states, strengthen his armed forces and that he has hopes of again assailing Soviet Russia.

Pilsudski does not act as a free agent in this case, but is the tool of England today, just as he was the tool of France in his attempt of five years ago to invade Russia. Like other military and political adventurers trying to uphold tottering European capitalism, Pilsudski is for sale to the highest bidder.

England is still staggering from the blow of the general strike and with grave apprehension feels the deadening effects of industrial paralysis as the mine strike continues. She also blames many of her colonial ills upon the Soviets. Hence, with Pilsudski willing to be used for any vile purpose, the British imperialists encourage him.

As in the past all the best laid plans of the imperialists to subdue the Bolshevik revolution have gone awry, so this attempt, if it develops into military adventurism, will be crushed.

If Pilsudski or any other depraved of imperialism imagines he can create a Baltic bloc or any other sort of bloc in Europe to attempt to subdue the revolution in Russia he is invoking complete destruction.

The French field equipment that bolstered Pilsudski's forces five years ago, combined with new implements of warfare alleged to have been recently furnished by British agents, is on dangerous soil for imperialists. The workers of Poland and the Baltic states have about reached the limit of endurance and if Pilsudski or any other military adventurer tries to train those guns on the Soviets the revolutionists in Poland will take advantage of the situation, disrupt the not too loyal army and pound the white-guard forces to pieces with the identical howitzers, French seventy-fives and three inch guns that they would otherwise use against Russia, thereby turning the white cordon red as the lightning flashes of the revolution rend the imperialist atmosphere.

COLORADO FEDERATION OF LABOR DEMANDS FREEDOM FOR NICOLA SACCO AND BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI

DENVER, Colo., June 15.—The Colorado Federation of Labor at its state convention adopted a resolution pointing out that Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were frame-up victims of the Palmer Red hysteria and demands that the governor of Massachusetts free these two Italian workers.

The A. F. of L. Forecasts Revolution

By C. F. RUTHENBERG.

COMMENTING on the agricultural crisis and the movement of the farmers against the Coolidge administration, Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a statement forecasting a political revolution in the United States.

It is not likely that Mr. Woll would issue such a statement without the consent of President Green, and his declaration may therefore be considered as expressing the opinion of the leadership of the American Federation of Labor.

The statement issued by Mr. Woll declares: "The consumers and workers of the cities and the farmers of the country cannot longer be kept ignorant of the mutuality of interests. Big business is only hastening the day of a new regrouping of powerful economic, social and political forces."

"Labor unquestionably concurs in the judgment of President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, that the farmers are deserving of support even though it should mean an appreciable rise in the price level. Labor believes that a constructive plan of agricultural relief is imperative; it holds it will add far less to the cost of living than will be added if the farmers are forced to continue to live on the fringe of bankruptcy."

"The political revolution now in the making has only begun. Its first skirmishes are in the congressional halls, followed by primary elections. Soon the whole of our body politic will be involved in the greatest political upheaval. It will have for its immediate purpose agricultural relief and for its ultimate aim the wresting away of the reins of federal administrative and legislative authority from the hands of organized business and the placing of this authority into the hands of the farmers, the workers, business and other social groups upon a fair basis of equality."

This is a very important statement coming from the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, but it

is doubtful whether the man or men responsible for it fully realize what they have said to the American workers and farmers.

The Common Enemy. First, there is the recognition of the mutuality of the interests of the city workers and the farmers, and the declaration that "big business is only hastening the day of a new regrouping of powerful economic, social and political forces."

There is a mutuality of interest between the city workers and the farmers. That mutuality of interest consists of the fact that both the economic classes are exploited by the same big capitalist interests. The city worker is compelled to fight for higher wages and better working conditions against the same capitalist class which exploits the worker on the land thru high railroad rates, exorbitant charges for marketing of crops, thru mortgages and other similar forms of exploitation. The mutuality of interest between the city worker and the farmer consists, in the fact that there is a common enemy which both must fight in order to improve their economic condition.

Mr. Woll declares that "the political revolution now in the making has only begun," and that this political revolution will have as its aim "the wresting away of the reins of federal administrative and legislative authority from the hands of organized business and the placing of this authority in the hands of the farmers and the workers."

In these two statements we have a clear picture of the present situation in this country. The workers and farmers have a mutuality of interest. They have as a common enemy the capitalist class. This capitalist class uses the governmental power against them. The goal of their struggle, therefore, must be to wrest control of that governmental power from the hands of big business.

With this analysis no Communist will quarrel. Communists have made this analysis over and over again. The facts in regard to the domination of the government by the big capitalist

interests and the use of the governmental power to aid the capitalists in exploiting the workers and farmers are so clear that even the leaders of the A. F. of L. are compelled to recognize them.

Of course, after making a clear statement of the fact that the workers and farmers have economic interests opposed to those of big business, which they must fight for by wresting control of the government from the capitalists, brings in "business and other social groups" for a share of the control of the government "upon a fair basis of equality." How there can be such equality between opposing economic classes Mr. Woll does not explain, because it is unexplainable. Either the capitalist class will control the governmental power and use it in its interests or the workers and farmers will control that power and use it in their interests.

The Struggle for a Worker and Farmer Government.

The workers and farmers of this country haven't even the slightest of a look-in so far as the government is concerned. It is openly and brazenly a class government, using its power to maintain and uphold a system of exploitation which robs the workers and farmers of a large part of what they produce thru their labor power and to aid the capitalist class which profits from that system of exploitation.

Now that the leaders of the American Federation of Labor have recognized this fact, will they draw the logical conclusion from the existing situation? Will they aid in organizing the political power of the workers and farmers so that they may effectively use that power to wrest the reins of government from the hands of big business?

The statement of Matthew Woll, in order to have any real meaning to the exploited workers and farmers, should have been accompanied by a clarion call for independent political action in support of the class interests of the two exploited economic groups.

The periods of control of the administration at Washington, by the repub-

lican or democratic parties, has shown that both parties are equally the instrument of big business in dominating the government. The federal government was a capitalist class government during the eight years of democratic administration from 1912 to 1920 even as it was and is a capitalist class government from 1920 to 1928 under a republican administration.

The statement of Mr. Woll is, in effect, a declaration that the workers and farmers have economic interests which stand in opposition to the policies pursued by this capitalist class government, which is equally a capitalist class government under republican or democratic administration.

Class Struggle for Political Power. Can the American Federation of Labor, in the face of such a declaration, continue to ask the workers and farmers to vote for candidates on the republican or democratic tickets? Can it continue to ask the worker and farmer voters to support the political parties of their class enemies, from whose hands they must wrest the control of the government in order to be able to improve their economic condition?

The policy of the American Federation of Labor of asking the workers and farmers to vote for the "good men" of the two old party tickets is clearly an absurdity in the face of the situation pictured by Mr. Woll. These so-called "good men" have no common policy. They do not stand on any common program. They do not support an economic program in the interests of the workers and farmers.

The history of the United States shows that the only way the control of the government can be wrested out of the hands of one economic group by another is thru the economic group which is struggling for power organizing its strength in support of a program representing its interests and carrying on a class struggle for political power.

It is thru such a class struggle that the present capitalist class came into power. It organized the republican party in order to fight for control of the government against the southern

planters and slave-owners. The republican party, in 1860, as the representative of northern industrial capital, represented the progressive force of the social structure of that time. The northern industrial capitalists fought for and gained power and used that power in support of their economic interests.

We are living in another period of social development. The capitalist social system has reached its highest point of development. Social progress depends upon breaking the bonds with which capitalist society fetters further social development.

Today it is the workers whose social interests are synonymous with further social progress. Together with their natural allies, the farmers, they must wrest control of the governmental power from the hands of the capitalists and then use that government in support of an economic program representing their interests.

They can only hope to win control of the government if they enter the political arena as an independent political force—that is, organize a political party that will represent and fight for their class interests.

Without a recognition of this fact and action in aid of creating a political party thru which the workers and farmers can carry on independent political struggle, the statement of Mr. Woll will not greatly serve the workers and farmers of this country.

Mr. Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, forecasts a political revolution, but will the American Federation of Labor take the first steps toward that political revolution by initiating the organizing of a labor party thru which the workers and farmers can begin their struggle for political power?

The workers and farmers of this country should answer Mr. Woll's statement by a demand upon the executive council of the American Federation of Labor that it call a convention of the representatives of workers and farmers' organizations for the purpose of organizing a party of workers and farmers.

The Struggle in Great Britain

By EARL BROWDER.

(Part II.)

THE leadership of the British general strike was cowardly and incapable, but it did not represent the membership. Such solidarity, discipline, and enthusiasm as marked the general outburst on May 3 has not been seen in the history of trade unionism. Section by section, as the orders were issued thru the different unions, the hundreds of thousands of workers left their jobs, until three millions were out. All transport was stopped, all newspapers ceased publication. Councils of action appeared like magic, all over the country, uniting all the working class forces, altho the General Council had criminally failed to make any preparations or plans for the actual organization of the strike.

The only lack of discipline was among those not called on strike, who, in many cases, could not stand to remain at work, but left even without orders. Even the government soon was forced to abandon its silly stories of men returning to work. All accounts agree that the old lie about the backwardness of the British working class being responsible for its reactionary leadership was forever silenced. Solidarity, enthusiasm and determination marked the strike from beginning to end.

When the capitalist daily press was closed down the General Council at the same time made a most amazing decision—it also closed down the labor press. It was argued that it wouldn't be "fair" to discriminate between their own forces and the enemies! And again, the government saved the council to an extent from its own folly, by forcing its hand, thru issuing an official government journal, the British Gazette. This paper, issued under the direction of Winston Churchill from the plant of the Morning Post, spread the most vicious lies and slanders about the strike, and was broadcasted free as widely as the government could find forces to distribute it.

Against its own will, the General Council had to meet this move by issuing the British Worker, a small bulletin, from the plant of the Daily Herald. The government (champion of freedom of the press!) seized its paper supplies, after conducting a police raid on its premises, and it only succeeded in continuing by loans of paper from the stocks of other labor publications.

ONLY when the strike was called off unconditionally would the government resume negotiations, declared Premier Baldwin in the house of commons on Wednesday, May 5. He announced that the strike was considered as an attempt at revolution. On this day began the systematic arrest of all active Communists who could be seized, beginning with Saklatvala, member of parliament.

According to the official organ of the I. L. P., the New Leader, over a thousand men and women were in jail at the end of the strike—most of them for having strike bulletins in their possession. Among those arrested were Stewart, secretary of the Communist Party; Marjorie Pollit, his wife; Harry Pollit, secretary of the minority movement, is still serving out a year sentence in jail from the raids

after the mine crisis of 1925; and innumerable rank and file militants.

UPON the streets the government made great show of military force, designed to overawe the strikers; tanks rumbled thru the London thoroughfares; steel-helmeted soldiers with fixed bayonets, were provocatively brown among crowds of strikers; police clubs crowded recklessly in some towns; in Poplar, a working-class suburb of London, the labor mayor was beaten by the police and seriously injured.

On the workers' side, however, the slogan was fraternization with the military, and the only clashes that occurred were with the gabes and scabberding fascists of the O. M. S. and the special constabulary. The government became desperate. The strike was completely effective, more workers were joining every day, enthusiasm was mounting, determination was more solid than ever—something must be done to break the solid front of the workers which has grown during a whole week while the government lost strength.

ON Sunday night, May 9, therefore, the government prepared for its master stroke; it decided to arrest the members of the General Council and local strike committees; to call up the army reserves; to seize the union funds. In preparation for this, a law-

yer of the Liberal Party, Sir John Simon, was brought forward to make a public speech that the "illegal" strike rendered the union funds liable for damages; while a miserable creature, Havelock Wilson, head of a strike-breaking organization called a seamen's union, went into court and obtained a judgment declaring the strike illegal and criminal, doubtless in agreement with the government.

The decisions were quietly made more effective, whether in propaganda or in direct contact with the employing class.

AND all this while the millions of workers on strike were working untiringly, perfecting the strike organization, distributing the strike bulletins, building the councils of action, organizing courier systems all over the country, distributing food to the strikers' families; millions more of workers were clamoring for orders to join the strike—all unaware of the preparations being made in secret for delivering them into the hands of the enemy.

The strike was growing stronger—the forces of the bourgeoisie were collapsing; nothing could defeat the workers now but treason in their own general staff. It was upon that that the government counted. It knew its men! (To be continued.)

All-China Federation Convenes National Labor Congress

THE Chinese labor movement has undergone tremendous growth. In the wars waged against its class and national enemies—the imperialists and militarists—the Chinese proletariat has confirmed its position as the vanguard of national liberation.

Since the imperialist massacre of May-June, 1925, the working class all over the country have been engaged in a gigantic struggle, and have developed with unprecedented rapidity. To investigate the situation and condition of the labor movement, as well as to study new policies and devise tactics for future struggle, the All-China Labor Federation convoked the Third National Labor Congress at Canton on May 1, the International Labor Day.

THE first All China National Labor Congress was held in 1922. The Chinese labor movement was then in its infancy.

The second Congress held during 1925, was participated by delegates representing 540,000 organized workers. Affiliation to the Red International Labor Union, alliance between workers and peasants, and other economic and political questions have been resolved. Since that day, the labor movement in China has grown so considerably that the number of organized workers is now over one million. Shanghai, Tientsin and other great industrial centers, have their labor organizations. It is therefore anticipated that this third congress will have greater enthusiasm and better prospects.

Recently, the C. E. C. of the All-China Labor Federation has called a special meeting, and a preparatory commission for the congress and a

vast propaganda campaign have been organized.

Invitations have been sent to the R. I. L. U. and the labor federation of America, Britain, France, Germany, Java, Philippines, etc.

Program of the Congress.

1. The position of the Chinese proletariat in the national revolutionary movement since last year.
2. The present situation of the national government.
3. The economic and political situation in China.
4. The condition of world revolution.
5. The international labor movement.
6. Reports of the C. E. C. of the All-China Labor Federation.
7. Reports of the Shanghai General Labor Union.
8. Reports of the C. E. C. of the Hongkong-Shanghai strike committee.
9. Other reports.
10. General policies for the labor movement.
11. Organization problems and labor tactics.
12. Economic struggle.
13. Strike strategy.
14. Relations between workers and peasants.
15. Propaganda and educational problems.
16. Principles of labor law.
17. Unemployment problems.
18. Co-operative movements.
19. Other proposals.
20. Elections.
21. Official declaration.

Invitations.—The following telegrams were despatched: To the Red International Labor Union: We have decided to convene the third All China Labor Congress, at

Canton on May 1, for the discussion of important problems. Besides inviting labor representatives of America, Japan, France, Germany, Java, etc., we hope you will send your delegates to our congress. Brotherly greetings. (Signed) All-China Labor Federation.

WE decided to convene the third All-China Labor Congress at Canton on May 1. In order to promote closer international relation among the proletariat of the world, we welcome the participation of your representatives at our congress. Brotherly greetings. (Signed) All-China Labor Federation.

Constitution Gives Workers Right to Be Hoboes, Says Davis

ELWOOD, Ind., June 15.—Secretary of Labor James J. Davis devoted his Flag Day address here to an attack on Communism.

The time, said Davis, has come when "we must consider the activities of these leaders of Communism, for it is they, and they alone, who threaten to undermine American ideals and to destroy all that America has stood for since the adoption of the constitution." He added that a "national American hobo" is "a better asset to a nation than a grumbling and discontented Communist."

The inference left by the honorable secretary of the deportation department, is that the constitution insures the American worker the right to be a hobo, a hobo with "American ideals" preferred.

The American Labor Year Book

Reviewed By LEE AND OLDS, Federated Press.

DO you want to see in concrete terms the labor movement in action within the framework of capitalism? Turn to the Labor Year Book for 1926, prepared under the editorship of Solon De Leon. The book will give you more than an interesting picture, because the facts are marshalled for your use as one of the builders of the trade union movement. It will make you more effective, whether in propaganda or in direct contact with the employing class.

Condensed information. Editor in his foreword, "has been packed as much as possible of the information which the worker needs in his trade union meeting, in noon hour discussions with his fellow workers, or on the stand for his political party, to back up his arguments and drive home his points. In wage negotiations, laying out union tactics or shaping political programs, knowledge of the facts of industry and of what other branches of the labor movement are doing is essential."

THE 1926 labor year book meets all these requirements with a job of research, condensation and interpretation unequalled anywhere, so far as I know. The figures are so well chosen and arranged, the interpretation is so clear that workers unaccustomed to

statistics will find themselves using authoritative data with ease.

Accessible Statistics. UNDER the title Industrial and Social conditions, Part I contains a summary of the economic order, production, distribution, prices, profits, failures and financial structure. Here you find concise tables showing distribution of wealth and income, concentration and waste in industry, number of workers employed, wages, cost of living, hours, unemployment, and all other factors determining the life of workers, both in fields and in workshops.

The Trade Union Movement. PART II follows with statistics of trade union organization. This part has been considerably expanded since the 1925 edition. In it for the first time appear summaries of the activities of practically every national union in the country. A feature of this section is a table comparing the terms of the various trade union unemployment insurance plans developed chiefly by the clothing trades. It also contains brief writeups of such employer activities as company unions, labor spies, employee stock ownership, company insurance and pensions.

Labor Struggles—Industrial and Political.

PART III summarizes the history of labor disputes with figures showing over a period of years the number of strikes, their distribution among the industries, their duration, the number of workers involved and the matters in dispute. Then follow parts covering labor in politics, labor legislation, court decisions affecting labor, civil liberties, labor education, labor leasing, co-operation and public ownership. Under labor education I am sorry to note one of the very few omissions which can be charged against the editors. No mention is made of the important educational work carried on by Sub-District 5 of the Illinois Mine Workers under the direction of Tom Tippet.

World Labor. PARTS XII and XIII survey labor organizations throughout the world, giving a bird's-eye view of the great movement of which you are a part.

A DIRECTORY of labor organizations, parties, papers and co-operatives throughout the world, a list of recent books and pamphlets and a 5-page summary of labor history followed by a 5-page international labor diary of 1925 should prove useful.

THE editor has produced a survey of the world from the viewpoint of labor which may well serve as a textbook for properly conducted courses in labor economics.

Krim to Be Exiled to Madagascar Isle

PARIS, June 15.—Abd-el-Krim, vanquished leader of the Rif tribesmen, probably will be exiled to Madagascar, a French island off the east coast of Africa. It was reported here yesterday on the opening of the Franco-Spanish conference on the problems of the Rif. The delegates are attempting to fix the Franco-Spanish frontier and work out a method of joint control of Rifian armaments.